

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, AUGUST 1, 1903

No. 5



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TABER PUMP CO.
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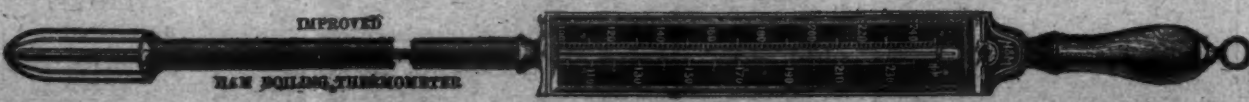
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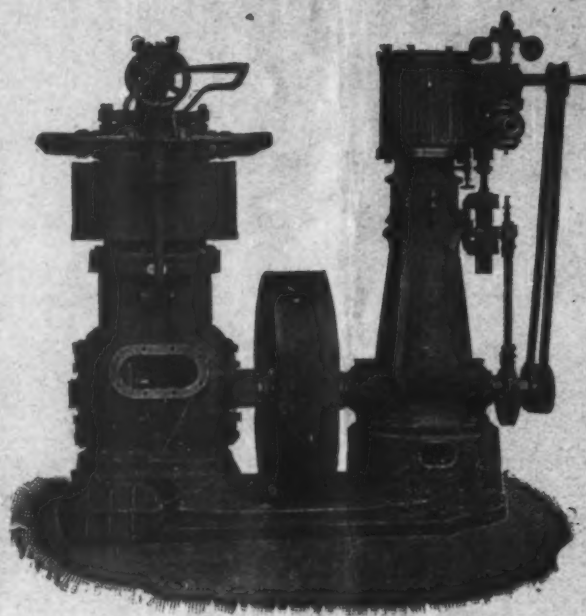
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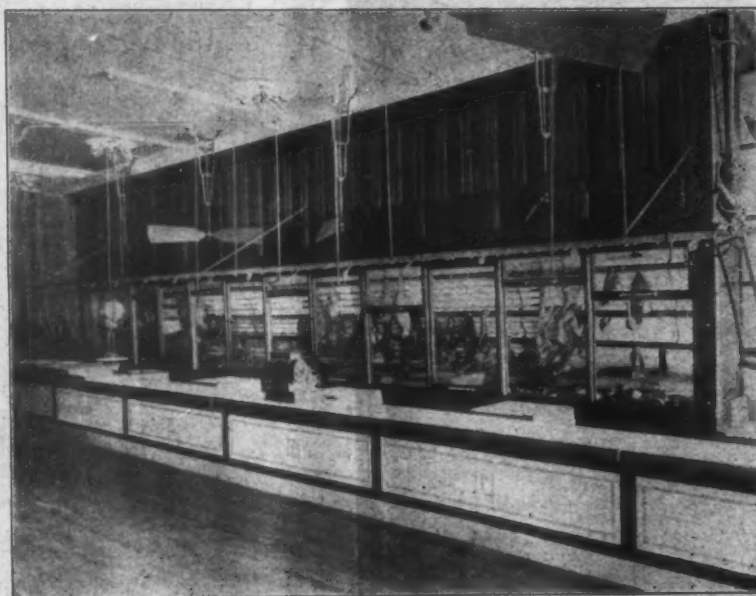
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SEE PAGE 47 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 48 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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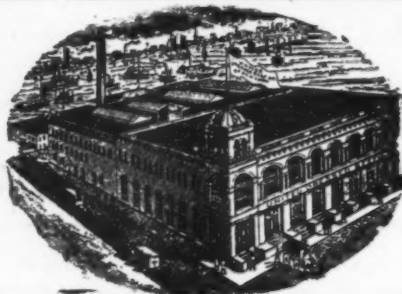
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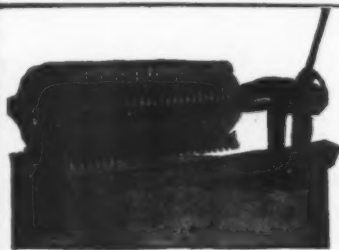
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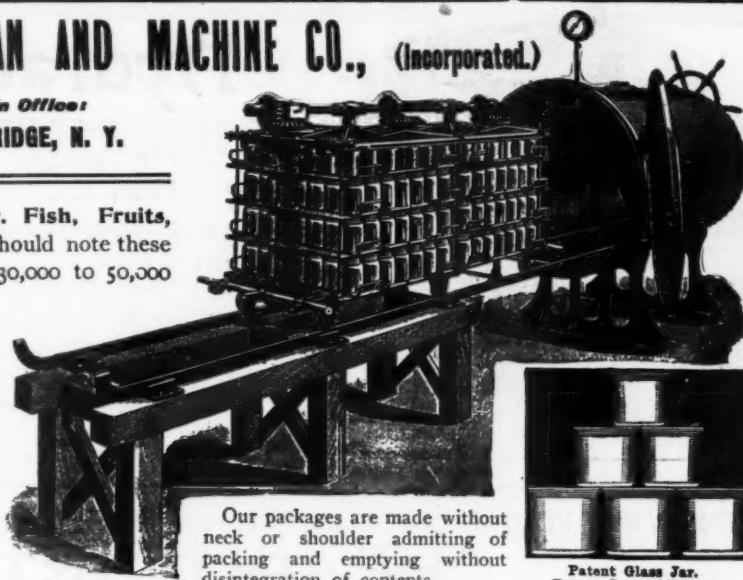
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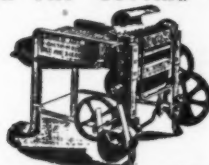
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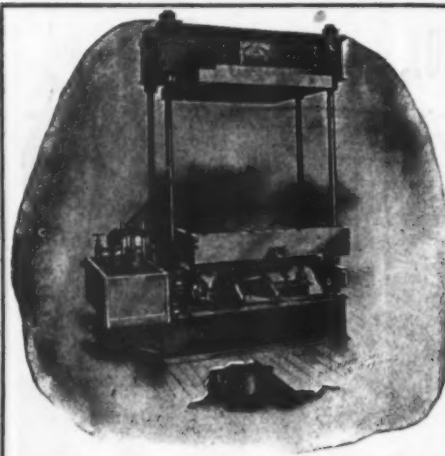
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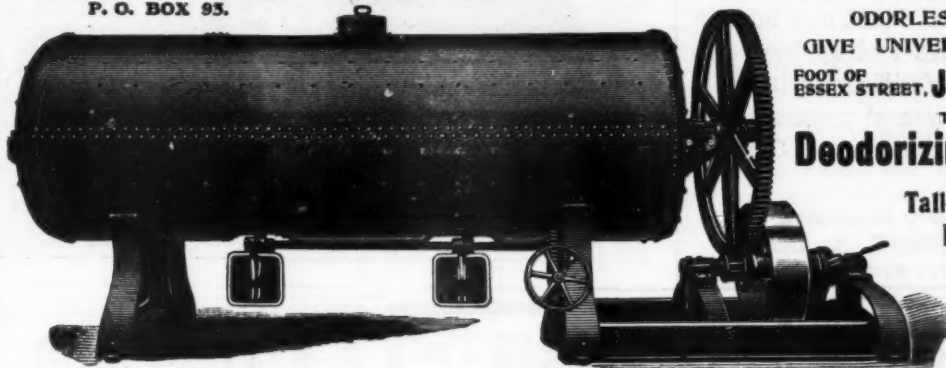
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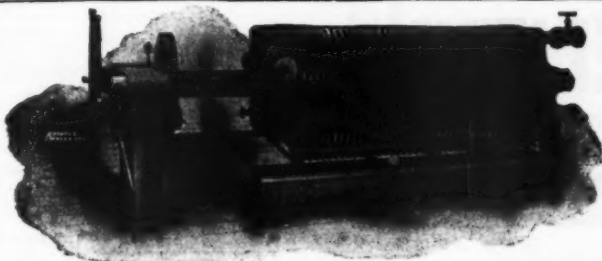
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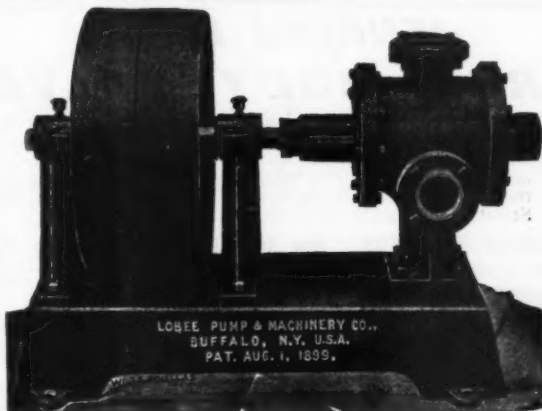
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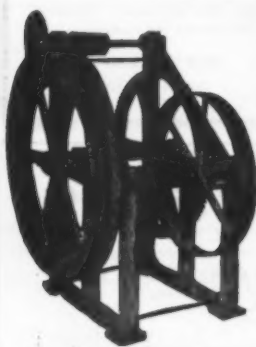
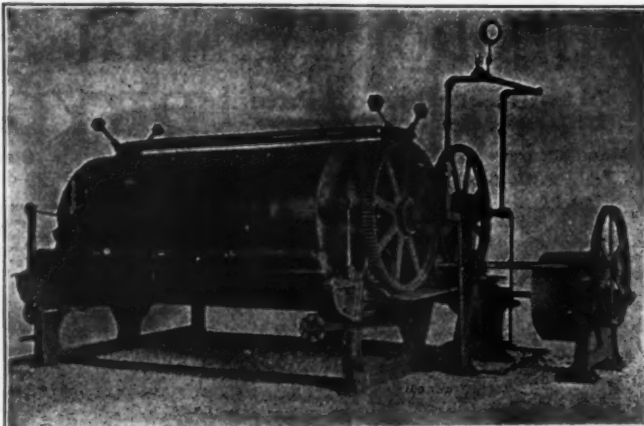
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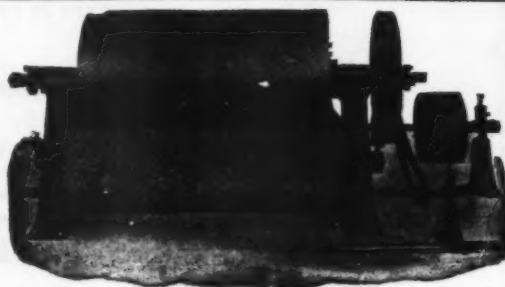


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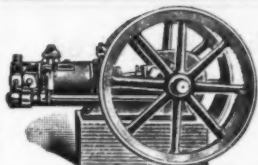
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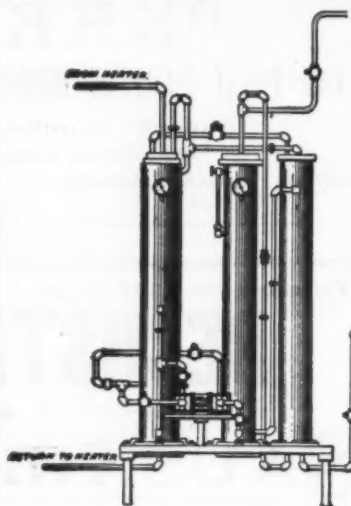
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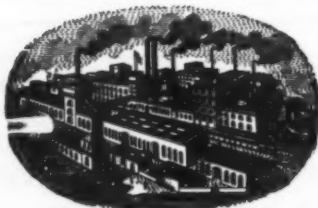
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No. 5.

PORT OF MAZATLAN OPENED.

Consul Louis Kaiser writes from Mazatlan, Mexico, June 16, 1903, that that port has been declared open by President Diaz. All restrictions on traffic have now been removed.

A CONTEMPLATED PACKING PLANT.

The contemplated packing plant at Evanston, Ill., will cost about \$350,000. The plant will be built on Grove street unless the opposition to it from the church and club people force its location elsewhere.

A GOOD RANGE COUNTRY.

Oklahoma's value as a livestock country may be judged by the fact that over \$10,000,000 worth of livestock now browse in that territory. These are mostly of the range kind which are finished for market elsewhere.

GOOD BEEVES HIGHER.

Good beef cattle are higher. As the range stock come to market, they will make wider the prices between finished and grass cattle because of the relatively greater demand for the shorter supply of the former grade of slaughter stock.

STANDARD PACKING TO BUILD.

The Standard Packing Company, of Chicago, Ill., will, as soon as possible, begin the erection of its proposed new plant at Halstead and 39th street, of that city. Certain questions of franchise are delaying the commencement of this work.

BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY FOUND?

Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says: The first claimant of the reward of \$50,000 offered by the state of Texas to the person who discovers or devises a successful and practical remedy for eradicating the cotton boll weevil is George Franklin, a farmer living near San Marcos, this state. He submitted his claim to Gov. Lanham this week, and the remedy will be passed upon by a committee of five farmers, whom the governor will appoint for that purpose.

Mr. Franklin says that the weevils were devastating the cotton on his farm when he

began applying the remedy to the plants four weeks ago, and that the pests have entirely disappeared. It is a fluid preparation, applied to the plants by spraying at a cost not to exceed \$1 per acre for the season.

MANY AND LOW HOGS.

The prices of hogs indicate the plentiful supply of pigs to back it for next season. The prices of live hogs are lower now than they have been in three years. The pork pack will be laid down on a lower basis this year for both the Summer and Winter pack.

CATTLE LATE FATTENING.

The beef cattle buyers who are scouting Oregon and the surrounding territory, complain that they do not find stock in a fat enough condition for market. The cattle look hale but are fattening later than usual.

LARD FIRE SCORCHED PORK.

The fire which destroyed the Omaha Packing Company's lard plant at Chicago, on Friday of last week, also damaged the pork house of the factory. At the time, a large amount of pork was in it. The total loss of \$500,000 was mostly to the buildings. The loss is covered by insurance.

THE ANTI-SHIRT SLEEVE ORDER.

The following is Swift & Company's recent and much discussed anti-shirt sleeve order:

"We do not wish to see our office on a sausage room basis. Therefore clerks must not roll up their sleeves while at work in the office. We do not wish to cause any physical discomfort, but sleeves must stay down."

METHYLATION OF COTTONSEED OIL.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" for April, 1903, contains a customs by-law issued by the Department of Trade and Customs on April 3 last, with regulations affecting the methylation of cottonseed oil within the commonwealth. The by-law provides that the methylating substance which may be used shall be resin, cod oil or whale oil, in the proportion of not less than 5 per cent. to the quantity of cottonseed oil to be methylated.

NEW SEATTLE MEAT PLANTS.

There is a report up in Seattle, Wash., that Frye-Bruhn, Carstens Bros. and James Henry, packing firms of that city, contemplate the establishment of union stock yards in Seattle and the building there of a new plant by each of the firms named in the near future. They are to be built on the Duwamish river.

FERTILIZER IN RUSSIA.

It is a good sign for the much-needed development of agriculture in Russia that the use of the artificial fertilizers is very largely on the increase. The following figures are given as the consumption of the fertilizers in 1901: Superphosphates 7,200 tons; Chili saltpetre, 72 tons; Kainite, 540 tons; basic scoria, 900 tons. It can be noticed that sulphate of ammonia is not mentioned. The vast grain-growing districts of Russia would seem to open up a fresh market for the exploiters of this newer fertilizer. They are enterprising enough and it is not to be supposed that they will be content to let such an opportunity slip by.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

OMAHA PLANT LOSS LIGHT.

On Friday morning of last week the old lard refinery of Viles & Robbins, now operated by the Omaha Packing Company and controlled by the National Packing Company, caught fire and the seventh floor of the building was entirely consumed, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the fire department. The early reports were greatly exaggerated, as the loss, as estimated by Mr. George Miller, who has the adjustment in charge, will not exceed \$25,000 or \$30,000.

"The activity of the plant has not been impaired," said Mr. Jesse P. Lyman, president of the National Packing Company. "The very next day after the fire we killed 1,800 hogs, and our operations are continuing precisely on the same scale as before the fire. There will be no interruption due to any reconstruction that we may see fit to do. All rumors that the plant would be rebuilt elsewhere are made out of whole cloth."

The Omaha Packing company is one of the largest packing houses situated outside of the Union Stock Yards. In hog products it is considered a formidable factor.



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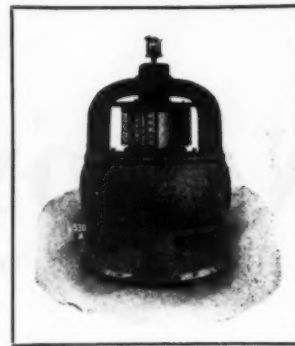
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STANDARDIZING FOODS

The government of the United States has set out to fix a schedule of standards for foods—whether made in this country or elsewhere. The object is to give our food products an official character. The matter is still in an advisory state. The government has sought the advice and help of The National Provisioner and its laboratory—which is official chemist to the New York Produce Exchange, the largest commercial body of its kind in the world. The following letter on the subject to The National Provisioner from the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture explains itself: The National Provisioner:

Your careful consideration of the inclosed schedules of definitions and standards for meats, dairy products, sugar and glucose products, spices and cocoa products is requested.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, by act of Congress dated June 3, 1902, to establish, in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and such other experts as he may deem necessary, standards of purity for food products and to determine what are regarded as adulterations, for the guidance of the officials of the various States and of the courts of justice.

Preliminary schedules of definitions and standards have been prepared and submitted to the various State food control officials and to the trade by the undersigned committee, representing the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, commissioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to collaborate with him for the purpose above stated.

The inclosed schedules represent a careful revision of the preliminary schedules in the light of suggestions and criticisms received from the trade and other sources. They are submitted for final review by the trade and others interested.

It is urged that any criticisms and suggestions offered may be presented in the form of specific amendments with a statement of the reasons for the proposed change. Address correspondence upon the subject to the Chairman of the Committee, State College, Pa. Criticisms should be submitted before August 15.

FOOD DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS.

The following food definitions and stand-

ards have been prepared by the Committee on Food Standards, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and is subject to revision until August 15:

(a) MEATS.

Definitions.

1. Meat is any sound, dressed and properly prepared edible part of animals in good health at the time of slaughter. The term "animals," as herein used, includes not only mammals but fish, fowl, crustaceans, molluscs, and all other animals used as food.

2. Fresh meat is meat from animals recently slaughtered or preserved only by refrigeration.

3. Salted, pickled and smoked meats are unmixed meats preserved by salt, sugar, vinegar, spices, or smoke, singly or in combination, whether in bulk or in packages.

Standard.

Standard meat, fresh meat, and salted, pickled, and smoked meats are such as conform respectively to the foregoing definitions.

(b.) MANUFACTURED MEATS.

Definition.

1. Manufactured meats are meats not included in definitions 2 and 3, whether simple or mixed, whole or comminuted, in bulk or packages, with or without the addition of salt, sugar, vinegar, spices, smoke, oils, or rendered fat.

STANDARD.

Standard manufactured meats conform to the foregoing definition. If they bear names descriptive of composition they correspond thereto; if force or flavoring meats are used the quantity thereof is made known. If substances other than those named in the definition are present the character and quantity thereof are made known.

(c.) MEAT EXTRACTS, MEAT PEPTONES, ETC. (Schedule in preparation.)

(d.) LARD.

Definitions.

1. Lard is the rendered fresh fat from slaughtered, healthy hogs.

2. Leaf lard is the lard rendered in open kettles at moderately high temperatures from the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, excluding that adherent to the intestines.

Standard.

Standard lard and standard leaf lard are lards containing not more than one (1) per

cent. of substances not fat, necessarily incorporated therewith in the process of rendering.

Definition.

3. Neutral lard is the lard rendered at low temperatures from the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog.

(B.) MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Definition.

1. Milk (whole milk) is the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before the five days after calving.

Standard.

Standard milk is milk containing not less than three and one-quarter (3.25) per cent. of milk-fat and eight and one-quarter (8.25) per cent. of solids not fat, and which has an acidity equivalent to not more than two-tenths (0.2) per cent. of lactic acid.

Definitions.

2. Blended milk is milk modified in its composition so as to have a definite and stated percentage of one or more of its constituents.

3. Skim milk is milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed.

4. Buttermilk is the product that remains when butter is removed from milk or cream in the process of churning.

5. Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated sufficiently to kill most of the active organisms present and to retard the development of their spores without changing the taste or flavor of the milk.

6. Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated at the temperature of boiling water or higher for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present.

7. Condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose).

Standard.

Standard condensed milk is condensed milk containing at least thirty-six (36) per cent. of milk solids, of which not less than one-fourth is milk fat and not more than fifty (50) per cent. of the total solids is added sugar (sucrose).

(b.) MILK FAT OR BUTTER FAT.

Definition.

1. Milk fat or butter fat is the fat of milk.

Standard.

Standard milk fat or butter fat has a Reichert-Meissl number not less than twenty-

four (24) and a specific gravity not less than 0.905 (40° C. / 40° C.)

(c.) CREAM.

1. Cream is that portion of milk, rich in butter fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force.

Standard.

Standard cream is cream containing not less than eighteen (18) per cent. of milk fat.

(d.) BUTTER.

Definition.

1. Butter is the product obtained by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt.

Standard.

Standard butter is butter containing not less than eighty-two and five-tenths (82.5) per cent. of butter fat.

Definition.

2. Renovated or process butter is the product obtained by melting butter and reworking, without the addition or use of chemicals or any substances except milk, cream, or salt.

Standard.

Standard renovated or process butter is renovated or process butter containing not more than sixteen (16) per cent. of water and at least eighty-two and five-tenths (82.5) per cent. of butter fat.

(e.) CHEESE.

Definitions.

1. Cheese is the solid product obtained by coagulating the casein of milk by means of rennet or acids with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning.

2. Whole-milk or full-cream cheese is cheese made from milk from which no portion of the fat has been removed.

3. Skim-milk cheese is cheese made from milk from which any portion of the fat has been removed.

4. Cream cheese is cheese made from whole milk to which cream has been added.

Standard.

Standard whole-milk cheese, full-cream cheese, or cream cheese is cheese containing, in the water-free substance, not less than forty-eight (48) per cent. of butter fat.

(f.) MISCELLANEOUS MILK PRODUCTS.

Definition.

1. Ice cream is a product made from cream or milk and cream, with or without eggs, fruits, nuts, and harmless flavoring and coloring matters, sweetened with sugar (sucrose) and frozen into a mass of fine, granular texture.

Standard.

Standard ice cream is ice cream containing not less than six (6) per cent. of milk fat.

Definitions.

2. Whey is the product remaining after the removal of fat and casein from milk in the process of cheese making.

3. Kumiss is mare's or cow's milk, with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose), which has undergone alcoholic fermentation.

II. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

(A.) GRAIN PRODUCTS. (Schedule in preparation.)

(B.) Fruits and Vegetables. (Schedule in preparation.)

(C.) Sugars and Related Substances.

Definition.

1. Sugar is the product chemically known as sucrose (saccharose) chiefly obtained from sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, maple or palm.

Standard.

Standard sugar is white sugar containing at least ninety-nine and five-tenths (99.5) per cent. of sucrose and without any added substance.

Definitions.

2. Granulated, loaf, cut, milled, and powdered sugars are different forms of standard sugars.

3. Maple sugar is the solid product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap.

4. Massecuite, melada, mush sugar, and concrete are products obtained by evaporating the purified juice of a sugar-producing plant, or a solution of sugar, to a solid or semi-solid consistence in which the sugar chiefly exists in a crystalline state.

5. Molasses is the product left after separating the sugar from massecuite, melada, mush sugar, or concrete.

Standard.

Standard molasses is molasses containing not more than twenty-five (25) per cent. of water nor more than five (5) per cent. of ash.

(b.) SIRUPS.

Definitions.

1. Sirup is the product obtained by purifying and evaporating the juice of a sugar-producing plant without removing any of the sugar.

2. Sugar-cane sirup is a sirup obtained by the evaporation of the juice of the sugar cane or by the solution of sugar-cane concrete.

3. Sorghum sirup is a sirup obtained by the evaporation of sorghum juice or by the solution of sorghum concrete.

4. Maple sirup is a sirup obtained by the evaporation of maple sap or by the solution of maple concrete.

5. Sugar sirup is a product obtained by dissolving sugar to the consistence of a sirup.

Standard.

Standard sirup is a sirup containing not more than thirty (30) per cent. of water nor more than two and five-tenths (2.5) per cent. of ash.

(c.) GLUCOSE PRODUCTS.

Definition.

1. Starch sugar or grape sugar is the solid product obtained by hydrolyzing starch or starch-containing substance until the greater part of the starch is converted into dextrose. Starch sugar or grape sugar appears in commerce in two forms, anhydrous and hydrous. In the former, the sugar is crystallized without water of crystallization; in the latter, it is crystallized with water of crystallization. The hydrous varieties are commonly known as 70 and 80 sugars; 70 sugar is also known as brewers' sugar, and 80 sugar as climax or acme sugar.

Standard.

(a) Standard 70 sugar or brewers' sugar is hydrous sugar containing not less than seventy (70) per cent. of dextrose and not more than six-tenths (0.6) per cent. of ash.

(b) Standard 80 sugar, climax or acme sugar, is hydrous starch sugar containing not less than eighty (80) per cent. of dextrose and not more than one and one-half (1.5) per cent. of ash.

(c) Standard anhydrous grape sugar is anhydrous grape sugar containing not less than ninety-six (96) per cent. of dextrose without water of crystallization and not more than six-tenths (0.6) per cent. of ash.

The ash of these standard products consists almost entirely of chloride and sulphates of lime or soda. The standard products are free from deleterious substances.

Definition.

2. Glucose, mixers' glucose, confectioners' or corn sirup is a thick sirupy substance obtained by incompletely hydrolyzing starch or a starch-containing substance, decolorizing and evaporating the product. It is found in various degrees of concentration, ranging from forty-one (41) to forty-five degrees (45) degrees Baumé.

Standard.

Standard glucose, mixers' glucose confectioners' glucose, or corn sirup is colorless glucose, varying in density between forty-one (41) and forty-five (45) degrees Baumé, at a temperature of one hundred (100) degrees F. (37.7° C.). It conforms in density, within these limits, to the degree Baumé it is claimed to show, and for a density of forty-one (41) degrees Baumé contains not more than twenty-one (21) per cent. of water and for a density of forty-five (45) degrees not more than fourteen (14) per cent. It contains not more than one (1) per cent. of ash consisting chiefly of chloride and sulphates of lime or soda.

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DR. WILEY DID NOT CONDEMN BORAX.

The daily press has misstated Dr. H. W. Wiley's position in regard to borax and his recent food experiments at Washington. The Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry read a paper at St. Paul the other day on foods. The press reports of it were garbled and shaded. The National Provisioner did not believe that Dr. Wiley had given utterance to any such expressions of views or opinions as were attributed to him. Preferring to act deliberately, cautiously and advisedly in the premises, this paper wrote to Dr. Wiley himself in regard to the matter. The following is his reply:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., in regard to my address delivered at St. Paul last week. It gives me pleasure to enclose a printed copy of that address, which, I think, will contain all the information asked for. You will see that I gave no expression, whatever, of my opinion in regard to the results of my experiments.

I am, respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, Chief.

DR. WILEY'S ADDRESS.

The address is upon the "Methods of Studying the Effect of Preservatives and Other Substances Added to Foods upon Health and Digestion," and was delivered before the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissioners at St. Paul, Minn., July 24, 1903:

FOOD EXPERIMENTS Have Been Conducted from the Remotest Antiquity.

My purpose in the present address is to outline the nature of the experiments which have been conducted, to call attention to previous experiments of a similar character and note the points of difference and to refer briefly to some of the facts developed in the work. It is not possible at this time to give conclusions relating to the experimental work, because the analytical data, immense in quantity, have not yet been tabulated, averaged and digested. It would be unwise to put forth any preliminary conclusions until all the data referred to are in shape for a careful study and comparison.

The primary object kept in view in the experiments which we are conducting is to determine by strictly scientific means the effect of preservatives, coloring matters and other substances added to foods upon the health of the consumer and upon digestion. We find in literature the most varied opinions of experts, so-called, concerning these matters. Practically every substance which has been used in foods for any purpose, aside from the foods themselves, has been the object of condemnation on the one hand and of praise on the other. Salicylic acid, formaldehyde, borax, sulphurous acid and benzoic acid all have their apostles who declare their use in preservative quantities not only harmless, but positively beneficial. On the other hand, we find another set of experts which indiscriminately condemn the use of preservative or coloring matter whatever. We must be allowed to say that the burden of proof should fall upon the advocates of preservatives and coloring matters. It is not claimed that these are substances natural to food, and their addition

must therefore be positively justified. Negative results are condemnatory. If these bodies do no good, they have no reason of existence; if they are injurious, they should surely be prohibited; if they are beneficial under certain conditions, those conditions should be ascertained and definitely fixed.

In arranging for the experiments, in carrying them out, and in discussing the data, an earnest effort has been made to put aside every theory or personal impression or prejudice connected with the subject. How many times have I been asked: "Are the experiments proving what you expected them to?" I can always answer this question affirmatively because I had put aside, before beginning the experiments, all expectations. Our object has solely been to ascertain the facts, to establish them if possible beyond cavil, to collate them in what seems a scientific and reasonable manner, and at the end to draw such conclusions as judgment, uninfluenced by prejudice, would approve. Some of the above purposes, it is hoped, will be fully accomplished, because we propose to set forth in detail the manner in which the experiments were conducted, to record all the facts observed just as they occurred, to tabulate the work in the most scientific manner possible, and thus present to competent experts a basis for conclusions. When all this is done, it is evident that different conclusions may be derived from the premises by different persons. Whatever our conclusions may be, therefore, we do not claim for them any special virtue, but we hope so to establish the facts on which they are based that the necessity for a repetition of the work may be relegated to the remote future.

An outline of the method of making the experiments at this time will be useful in explaining the details of the work, so that when the full data are published later those who care to look into the matter can understand exactly how they were obtained.

First of all, it is evident that no more theorizing on the chemical and physical properties of preservatives and coloring matters can be of much value in work of this kind. It is further evident that pharmacological experiments made upon other animals than man, valuable as they are, will not lead to absolutely definite results. It is well known that the digestive organs of other animals are different from those of man; that the processes of assimilation vary, and that what might be innocuous to such an animal might in other circumstances prove harmful to man, and vice versa. It was, therefore, concluded that the experiments to be of full value should be made upon the human animal.

Here follow quotations from the reports of the great scientists who have made tests and reached diametrically opposite conclusions in regard to the effects of preservatives in the diet upon the human digestion and system. The pros and cons of the subject are presented by noted and able specialists. For borax are quoted the following eminent experts: Prof. Chittenden, Mr. Geis, Dr. Oscar Liebreich (the famous German scientist), Prof.

Tunnicliffe (the noted English specialist), Dr. Rosenheim, of London, Eng.; Prof. Victor C. Vaughan and Wm. H. Veenboer, of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Chas. F. Dwight, a noted practitioner of Minneapolis, Minn. Against the harmlessness of borax are quoted the joint work of D. E. Rost, of the Imperial Board of Health of Germany and his collaborators in his report.

The above citations will be sufficient to show the discrepancy which exists among the results obtained in experimental work with this most interesting body. The extended use of borax and boric acid in food products, especially in meats, milk and butter, makes them perhaps of greater importance from a hygienic and legal point of view than any of the other preservatives in common use. The great difficulty of controlling experiments of the kind which have been detailed, the idiosyncrasies of the individual on whom they have been tried, and the difference between the action of this preservative on the human digestion and that of the lower animals is sufficient to account for the greater part of the discrepancies which have been mentioned. Just to what extent the data which we have obtained in our own work will corroborate the views of one of the other schools of experts remains to be seen.

I have thus endeavored to set before you the general principles and some of the details of operation of the experiments conducted and will close by saying that the complete detailed work of the first series of experiments, it is hoped, will be ready for publication by the 1st of October. Then the second series of experimental work will be begun following the same general method as that which has been outlined. I believe that you will agree with me that it is only by such an exact, painstaking and long continued labor as that which has been outlined that we can reach any safe and lasting conclusion in regard to the particular effects of preservatives, coloring matters and other substances added to food, upon health and digestion.

WILL ISSUE 10,000 INVITATIONS.

Around August 31 or September 7 the new Pittsburg stock yards will be opened at Herr's Island in the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, Pa. A great celebration will take place, and General Manager Simon O'Donnell will send out 10,000 invitations in connection with the event. In speaking of the yards Mr. O'Donnell said:

"We are planning for a great opening for the Herr's Island stock yards. The yards have been built at an expense of over \$3,500,000, and although not the largest, they are the most complete and up-to-date of any in the country. Pittsburg is as yet in its infancy as a live stock market. To demonstrate how the population of this city is growing and to show how the home-dressed meat trade is increasing, I have but to cite the work of the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company. One year ago we killed 250 head of cattle each day. Now we kill almost 600 head, and are not able to supply the home demand."

TRADE GLEANINGS

I. B. Blake, Port Monmouth, N. J., is erecting an addition to soap factory.

Boston capitalists are reported to be building a \$500,000 tannery at Mineral Bluffs, Iowa.

The Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O., has secured permit to erect a three-story packing house.

The Pembroke Packing Co., Pembroke, Me., capital, \$10,000, has been incorporated by T. W. Pomroy and G. E. Hobert.

The Rome Soap Mfg. Co., Rome, N. Y., capital, \$150,000, has been incorporated by F. W. Brown, Sr., G. A. Brown, Rome, and F. G. Teall, Little Falls, N. Y.

The Middle Georgia Fertilizer Co., East Orange, N. J., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by Gardner W. Kimball, James B. Richardson and Gerald A. Griffin.

SOME NEW REGULATIONS OF THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner from Berlin.)

The Prussian ministers, in conjunction with the Imperial Chancellor, have declared for the following additions to the new meat and fat inspection law and so advised the proper stations:

1. Salted blood is to be rejected because the salting does not necessarily change the fresh character of the blood.

2. Boiled livers are not to be admitted, no matter what their weight, as the boiling prevents a proper examination and is at the same time a process by which a diseased character is most likely to be hidden.

3. The importation of inner organs of less than 8.8 lbs. of weight and their admission to inspection is allowed when these parts are held together in connection by their natural tissues, have a combined weight of not less than 8.8 lbs. and are pickled in such a way that each individual organ has lost thereby all the peculiar characteristics of fresh meat.

4. Samples of fats of 2.2 lbs. or less in weight are admitted without subjection to chemical analysis unless subject to rejection by the outer appearance of the sample.

5. Meat peptones imported for scientific purposes are admitted without examination and are not classed as meat proper, even when in the form of a meat powder.

6. Meat and fats containing traces of borates, which, apparently, originated from the outside packing material, are rejected and not admitted to examination.

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'PHONE, HARRISON 681

The debarring of boiled livers will not be felt very seriously here, and the same can be said of salted blood.

As a matter of more concern is considered the admission of the pickled and connected smaller organs of less than 8.8 lbs. per single part. This practically means that hog hearts, tongues, lungs and livers can be imported when in a pickled condition and in their natural connection. While it is but natural to assume that the German Government holds the inspection of each individual part possible when imported in a connected condition, it is hard to understand why it declares an impossibility the inspection of these parts when in a separated condition. It seems to be a case of "United we stand (the importation), divided we fa (i)ll."

While there has not been brought to the knowledge of those mostly interested a single case where meat was shipped in packages that had formerly contained borates or borated meat, it has occurred, however, that the peculiar color-reaction of boric acid was present, although indicating but infinitesimal quantities. The chemists themselves declared that borates could not have been used in the preparation of the meat on account of the unmeasurable quantity shown by the reaction, but they persistently declined any further comment. The presence of borates in the packages, therefore, was a mere "guess," as would also have been the supposition that substances other than borates, those originating from the feeding stuff, for instance, might possibly give a similar reaction.

While the new inspection law prohibited the importation of meat prepared with borates, these new additions by the ministerial conference work havoc in expanding the original meaning of the law to a great extent, forcing the trade by such machinations to desist entirely from the importation of such articles which must be analyzed for boric acid.

In addition to this it has been shown that the known tests for boric acid are all but absolutely reliable. A merchant was indicted recently for selling a ham containing borax, as was shown by an expert's analysis. Three hams of the same lot were found borax-free by another expert, while the American exporter had declared, under oath, that the hams were prepared free from borax.

While many such cases are on record, the proposition would not come amiss to, instead of subjecting the imported meat and fats to such a searching analysis with the object in view of detecting boric acid and borax by all means, examine the German police-chemists, especially in regard to color blindness.

NEW KANSAS PACKING CONCERN.

P. E. Henneberry, for many years superintendent for Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, and for the past two years manager for Hull & Dillon, Pittsburg and Kansas, together with R. T. Keefe, formerly with Morrell & Co. also, but for the past eleven years with Nelson Morris & Co. and Armour & Co., Chicago, recently formed a company, including some local capital, and will commence packing operations at Arkansas City, Kan., and expect to be in operation by October 1. The company will kill cattle, hogs and sheep and handle all by-products from same. Mr. Henneberry is about forty years of age, and Mr. Keefe thirty, so that they have quite an early start. Both are clever, capable men and have a host of friends in the packing trade who wish them every success. Mr. Keefe leaves at once for the scene of action, but Mr. Henneberry's contract with Hull & Dillon has not quite expired.

BRITISH EMBARGO NOT RAISED.

The United States Department of Agriculture informs The National Provisioner that it has not as yet received any notice from the British Government raising the cattle embargo from the ports in the New England States. The department is doing what it can to assure the safety of that section. Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has had the New England situation well in hand from the start, and he has taken no chances for the good of our own livestock there and elsewhere.

WANTED—An experienced salesman, to sell specialties to the meat trade. Splendid opportunity to the right party. State age, experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 193, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED

Experienced business man, Executive ability familiar with cottonseed products, wants position. Address "Competent" care

The National Provisioner, New York

WANTED—Fertilizer dryer. Give size, price, etc. Address "Dryer," care The National Provisioner, New York.

Specify
LUNKENHEIMER
 Steam Whistles
 "You hear them everywhere"

PACKARD VACUUM PUMP

For exhausting air from Jars used for Packing or Canning
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Fresh Meat Without Ice

Here is a new article that is being taken up by progressive butchers everywhere, to keep meat fresh, even through the hottest weather, without using a cent's worth of ice. Meat treated with

SWAN'S PRESERVING COMPOUND

will keep its fresh appearance, full flavor and nutritive value for an indefinite time.

It positively contains no poisonous drugs, chemicals, acids or coloring matter or any other ingredient that is injurious to the health. It is tasteless and odorless and its use on meats cannot be detected. Meat treated with it will not be bothered by flies or other insects, and the hottest weather will not affect it. It is fully protected by U. S. Letters Patent, dated April 17, 1900. Package containing enough to preserve over a ton of meat sent prepaid to any part of the United States for \$2. Your money returned if not as we claim. Booklets and circulars mailed free on request.

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LAMINOID
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MAP OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

A system of 11,126 miles of railway in the populous territory east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, furnishing luxurious and rapid transportation facilities for more than one-half of the entire population of the United States.

Details of rates and trains given by any New York Central ticket agent.

A copy of "America's Summer Resorts" will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a postage stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

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Hygienic Protective,
 Deodorizer, Disinfectant,
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Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and diluterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gatters, stables, closets, prevents wood-work from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is **POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR**; it is **NOT VOLATILE**, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is **SOLUBLE IN WATER**, and **READILY PENETRATES** wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

FOR LITERATURE and SAMPLES APPLY TO

EDWARD H. BUEHLER,
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40 STONE ST. NEW YORK

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

DID NOT CONDEMN BORAX.

In view of the attitude of Germany and the food investigations of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in respect to borax, boracic acid and other antiseptic or preservative agents, the recent speech delivered by the Chief of the Bureau, at St. Paul, has caused wide comment. The impression has gained ground, through garbled or improper newspaper reports, that the department's experiments proved to be adverse to borax. Such reports are premature and without foundation, as Dr. Wiley has expressed no opinion of this kind upon the subject of borax. In fact the food tests are not yet complete and any statement now would anticipate the final results. If these were foreknown, further experiments would be unnecessary. In another part of this issue is given a specific statement from the Chief Chemist and verbatim excerpts from the address in question, a copy of which has been courteously sent to The National Provisioner by its writer. Borax has well sustained the claim made for it and proved itself to be the least expensive and the most harmless of all the preservatives under test, in the quantities used. We simply call the attention back to the plain facts of the case, as there is no foundation for the report which went forth without a basis for its existence. The tests are not yet completed. Dr. Wiley has given no expression whatever of his opinion in regard to the results of his experiments and any such expression now would be immature. Wait for the end of the tests for the facts. Borax is not assailed.

OUR CHAOTIC FOOD LAWS.

In an editorial under the above caption the New York "Evening Post" justly execrates the various states and the nation upon the chaotic state of our fragmentary, jumbled and conflicting food laws. In the course of his arraignment the editor says:

Many of the States, especially in the East, have food laws. Some have good laws, earnestly enforced; some good laws with no machinery to carry them out; some lax laws, and some no laws at all. There is no uniformity except in so far as the States have copied one another's statutes.

There has been more malice, selfish interest and personal politics in the passage and enforcement of the existing state and national food laws than there has been interest for the public health or real concern as to whether the foods under ban are harmful or not. Minnesota calls one substance an "adulterated mixture;" it is a "compound" in Pennsylvania and an "imitation" in Illinois, while the statement that the sub-

stance "contains a small amount of corn syrup (doesn't sound as bad as "glucose") to prevent crystallization" covers the same article. All of this chaos is further mixed by the interstate commerce law and the anti-oleomargarine law of the last Congress which impaled a wholesome product, but did not touch one of the unwholesome frauds and deceptions protected by certain state laws—in states where the substances are made. "Corn Syrup," for instance, does not sound so revolting in the Northwest as "glucose" does elsewhere. The Hepburn pure food bill championed by the great live stock interests, sought to make a heterogeneous national pure food law. It passed the house. The Senate let it die. The Senate is usually a mausoleum for any bill which hits powerful interests. We need a sensible food law.

THE EFFECT ON OILS AND GREASES.

The call is on the tallow market. Palm oil and other substitutes have reached that position in the price scale which brings tallow to the front. This is helped by a good demand for all soaps. The effort to make a substitute linseed oil from the seed of sunflower has not succeeded from a factory and selling point of view. The tallow market, however, is carrying its own burden and that of oleo oil, very little of which is now being made. The falling off in the manufacture of oleomargarine in this country, due to the "Grout" bill, has dumped 20,000,000 lbs. of American oleo oil back on the tallow market, which is carrying it into commerce in this cheaper material. This decrease in the manufacture of oleomargarine has also dumped from 4,000,000 lbs. to 5,000,000 lbs. of cotton seed oil into the market to depress and burden that product. The compound lard trade has shown a sufficient activity to take this off or store it in view of the contemplated shortage of the coming cotton crop. The neutral lard which the slack oleomargarine trade left for absorption has not fared so well. It has been the "unknown" quantity which has largely enabled the shrewd manipulators to swing the market in "bull" and "bear" movements. The National Provisioner forewarned the country of this trade suffocation as well as the bad effect it would have on the live stock market. The full blow of the anti-oleomargarine action of Congress has not yet been felt by oil, tallow and live stock lines. Active trade alone will stay it further force. The European demand is readjusting itself, and working up.

NOSING IN EVERYWHERE.

Our trade is persistently feeling its way abroad. In those new countries now opening to the commerce of civilized countries our products are finding increased demand. As the older countries find the extension of popu-

lation contracting their own means of supplying their people the trade eye turns more constantly to America, Australia and South America. Australia is limited by climatic conditions. The general rise in prices all over the world, in the food line, shows that population is calling stronger and stronger upon the general base of supplies for nourishment. In the old as well as in the new countries American foodstuffs are more and more in demand. The fact that the new fields call more for our edible products than for those of any other country indicates our strong competitive position in trade.

GENERAL FEEDING CONDITIONS.

The condition of the grain crops, according to our official and private reports, is not of the most satisfactory kind. The winter weather and the uncongenial growing conditions have had a permanently bad effect. The corn crop will not grow full nor fill out. In the light of last year's harvest the corn crop will be short. The wheat and small grain crops will fall much behind the commercial needs for these crops, as the forage and hay crops cannot make up more than their own deficiency, if that; the feeding conditions for this fall and winter look high. There will, in all likelihood, be a general falling back and call upon cottonseed, meal cake and meal. But, as it now looks under a 11,000,000-bale cotton crop there seems to be little hope for any thing but as high or higher cotton seed meal this coming season than last. The beef feeder, however, is getting around to the fact that the medium finished steer is more marketable and more profitable than the fat padded and over cushioned steer of finer finish. With this view in vogue in the feeding pens it will take less feed and less time to prime a beast for the slaughter pens. The flat market for oleo oil will also discourage the over fattening of beeves. The finisher who goes in for a good commercial steer of average finish will produce the most profitable as well as the most available stuff for market this year.

DISINFECTION SHOULD BE DRASTIC.

The action of the Secretary of Agriculture in more closely scrutinizing South American wools and hides entering this country is a step to be highly approved. The menace to our immense and valuable livestock interests was pointed out by this paper long before foot and mouth diseases entered New England. Since that unfortunate incident we have had our New England livestock and meat business injured more than Mr. Wilson might care to admit. How long it will take Great Britain and others to forget the matter has not been taken into account. The more careful we are in respect to foreign livestock and their maladies the more respect and security we obtain for our own herds and meat interests. The department should go the limit on disinfection.

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NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President

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This invention is a Casing for holding Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

Hogs were 5@15c. lower for the day. The products were early in the day very dull, with pork 10c. lower and lard and ribs 12 points down, without promises of much vitality to affairs for the day, with absence of interest on the part of shorts.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market is quieter, as the deliveries on July contracts were all made. Prime yellow, on spot, now at 43c. Sales 300 bbls. do. August at 42c. Good off yellow is scarce and

firm; sales 300 bbls. at 38½@39c., and 39c. and even 39½c. now asked. No other change from the features in the weekly review in another column.

Tallow.

Market not changed for the day, and the features as noted in our review in another column. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., made at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine

Quiet at 7½c. asked in New York and Chicago. Sales, 100 bbls. in New York at 7½c.

JUMBLES OF FOOD LAWS.

The New York "Evening Post" has been hewing to the line recently and letting "the chips fall where they may." This is the terse and straightforward way that strong paper hit the dairy food law jugglers:

"A food manufacturer requires the services of a lawyer to see that the laws of the different states are complied with merely in the matter of printing labels. It is often illegal to sell in one state a product which was put up in strict conformity with the law of its next neighbor.

Toward remedying this chaotic condition, Congress has done almost nothing. The Hepburn National Pure Food bill which passed the House last winter reached the Senate late in the session and died there. At the demand of the dairy interests, however, a discriminating tax was placed on oleomargarine colored as butter is colored, though this is a perfectly wholesome article of food. Protection against one form of deception is also afforded by the act which makes it a misdemeanor to introduce into any State a dairy or food product falsely labelled as to the locality of its production. This law was introduced by Representative Sherman of this State, and was designed especially to prevent the branding of cheeses produced elsewhere as the famous "New York full cream cheese." So far as the national law is concerned, it makes no difference whether the product is really a full cream cheese, provided it were made in New York.

If all the States had good food laws and enforced them, a national law might be unnecessary. As it is, one of the chief difficulties of city health departments is to hunt down the impure food products brought in from other localities. It is comparatively easy to hold the manufacturers to account, and a single rigid inspection of a factory may result in holding back from the market large quantities of deleterious food products. It is a very different matter to seize a half-dozen packages of this same food at a corner grocery store, and then throw the responsibility

back upon the maker who may have violated no law of his own State. The national statute would not only stop shipments of the harmful commodities from one State to another, but also furnish a model for those States which have not yet passed food laws of their own.

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 25:

	Jan. 1 to July 25.	1902.
Chicago	91,451	3,638,903
Kansas City	30,824	1,136,263
Omaha	39,671	1,434,710
St. Louis	23,897	825,069
Milwaukee	936	71,925
Cudahy	13,382	268,379
Ottumwa	9,372	267,222
Cedar Rapids	7,849	236,039
Wichita	6,401	232,829
Bloomington	1,279	42,169
Cleveland	7,438	269,835
Nebraska City	3,250	106,303
St. Joseph	38,008	.....

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 25:

Chicago	41,470
Kansas City	18,142
Omaha	11,329
St. Louis	19,900
St. Joseph	9,191
Cudahy	433
Milwaukee	401
Wichita	231

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 25:

Chicago	75,105
Kansas City	10,186
Omaha	19,171
St. Louis	9,077
St. Joseph	6,899
Cudahy	249
Milwaukee	237
Wichita	115

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

HARDNESS OF WATER VS. TANNING. (Special Translation for The National Provisioner.)

It is not generally known that the degree of hardness of a water plays a very important part in the amount and availability of tannins during the tanning process. The bi-carbonates of the earthly alkalis especially are very deleterious if present in any appreciable quantity. In recent experiments distilled water was brought to a degree of hardness of 10, 20 and 30, respectively, by the aid of calcium and magnesium bi-carbonate, and the barks of oak and pine as also sumach subjected to a treatment resembling the actual conditions of the tannery. The tannin diminished in inverse ratio to the degrees of hardness of the water. Thus the oak bark lost 13.08 per cent., pine bark 9.43 and the sumach 14.21 per cent. Decomposition of the tannin by the presence of the bi-carbonates sets in, and this is more active with the magnesium salt than in the case of calcium bi-carbonate.—Zeitschr. f. Unters. d. Nahr. u. Genussmittel.

DIPPING SHEEP.

By far the most rational and satisfactory and the cheapest method of curing scab on sheep is by dipping in some liquid which will kill the parasites. The dipping process is as follows: (1) Select a dip containing sulphur. If a prepared "dip" is used which does not contain sulphur, it is always safer to add about 16½ pounds of sifted flowers of sulphur to every 100 gallons of water, especially if after dipping the sheep have to be returned to the old pastures. (2) Shear all the sheep at one time, and immediately after shearing confine them to one-half the farm for two to four weeks. Many persons prefer to dip immediately after shearing. (3) At the end of this time dip every sheep and every goat also, if there are any on the farm. (4) Ten days later dip the entire flock a second time. (5) After the second dipping, place the flock on a portion of the farm from which they have been excluded during the previous four or five weeks. (6) Use the dip at a temperature of 100 to 110 degrees Fahr. (7) Keep each sheep in the dip for two minutes by the watch (do not guess at the time), and duck its head at least once. (8) Be careful in dipping rams, as they are more likely to be overcome in the dip than are the ewes. (9) Injury may, however, result to pregnant ewes, which must on this account be carefully handled. Some farmers arrange a stage with sides to hold the pregnant ewes, which is lowered carefully into the vat and raised after the proper time. (10) In case a patent or proprietary dip, especially an arsenical dip, is used, the directions given on the package should be carried out to the letter.—Farmers' Bulletin, No. 159.

THE BLEACHING OF PALM OIL.

In the bleaching of palm oil an iron kettle is filled to about one-third of its capacity with the crude oil, which has been previously melted and strained through a sieve. The oil is then heated very gradually to 110 to 120 degrees C. under constant stirring. At the temperature of 100 degrees C. the coloring

substance is said to evaporate, collecting itself mostly on the free inner walls of the kettle. To obtain a full bleach, it is only necessary to heat the oil for 30 to 40 minutes after it reaches the temperature of 100 degrees. So says Les Corps Gras Industriels.

TO PREVENT IRON RUSTING.

A very good covering for iron articles which are exposed to water and steam and which is free from acids and other objectionable substances is made as follows: Neutral and water-free wool-fat, 70 parts; mineral oil (viscosity, 7-9), 30 parts. The mixture may be thinned before use with coal oil, benzine or turpentine after being melted. It has been found to be very effective, cheap and lasting in actual practice.—Chemische Revue.

GARBAGE FERTILIZER.

Abe Rosenfield is promoting a plan to turn the garbage about Rock Island, Ill., into fertilizer in the event that the city council sees fit to take up with the proposition that the Twin City Rendering Company, of which he is manager, has made for the collection and disposal of garbage.

The company's proposal to the council has met with general commendation throughout the city, and the municipal body will take a popular course if it sees fit to accept it. The company offers to be bound to collect garbage three times each week for \$6,500, or about the amount it now costs to collect and dispose of it by the present method.



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The constant dripping from your exhaust steam pipe will rot your roof and walls.

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It also deadens the unbearable puffing which is so annoying to some people.

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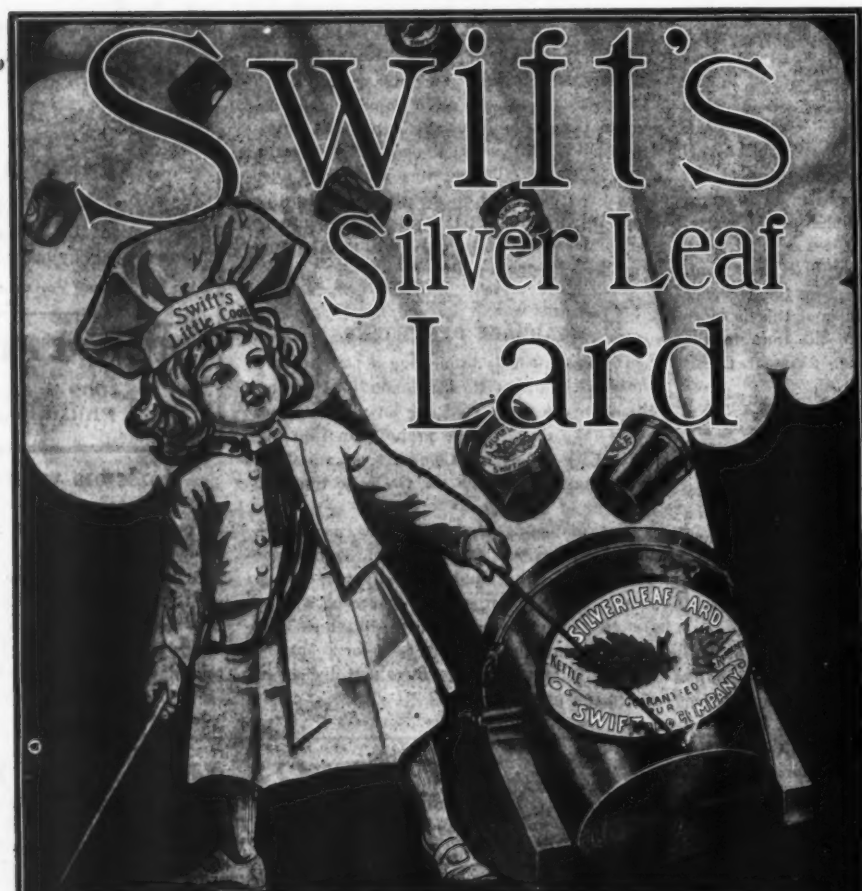
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PALM OIL WASTE FOR SOAP.

It is stated that the United States Steel Corporation has found a valuable use and outlet for its palm oil waste. This oil is used in the manufacture of plate steel. The waste after use has hitherto been a loss. The New York headquarters sent a shipment of 70 gross tons of this refuse oil, which is to be shipped to Wales, where the oil will be refined and used in the manufacture of soap.

DIXON'S FLAKE GRAPHITE



A Good Report

is always heard about Swift's Silver Leaf Lard. More of it is sold than any other brand, the output for 1902 aggregating 5,286,009 pails. Silver Leaf Lard is absolutely pure, and can always be depended upon. Put up in 3, 5, and 10-pound air-tight pails, and sold by all the leading dealers.

Swift & Company, Chicago

Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph St. Paul Fort Worth

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

PREVENTS DISASTROUS FIRE.

With nearly five millions of dollars damage by fire during the last year as its record for contemplation, the question of fire insurance and fire prevention becomes one of the most serious problems confronting the packinghouse trade. Some of the finest plants in the country have gone up in flame and smoke during that time, and the last four weeks have contributed more than half the total loss.

The reasons for these losses are not entirely obscure. Many of the products of



MR. POWELL EVANS.

the packinghouse are highly inflammable, and there must necessarily be a strong hazard on this account. The danger is reduced by well-equipped fire companies and apparatus, but when a fire gets well under headway in a packinghouse these seem to be almost impotent. Nor is the fact overlooked that the packers spend many thousands of dollars every year for maintaining their own fire departments and in adopting many measures to reduce their risks.

It is really remarkable, however, to notice after going through packinghouses in all parts of the country that what is generally considered as one of the most efficient of

ter of wonder, for the sprinklers are more needed perhaps in a packinghouse than in any other kind of a plant.

This device is now so well known as not to need any extended general description, its application to this trade being the only matter of interest. Nearly every one is familiar with the exposed line of water pipes running along near the ceiling in many large establishments, each dotted at regular intervals with a hanging projection. It is this projection which does the work, as it contains a valve, which, by mechanical means, is opened at a certain temperature and releases a flood of water. Fire in any part of a building will heat the regulators of the valves nearest it, and by the heat created will release its own destroyer. As the valves are placed every few feet throughout a building there is certain to be one or more in the proper place, no matter where a fire may start. An improvement even on this includes an alarm, which gives notice of the fire, while the sprinkler heads start the work of suppressing the incipient blaze.

It will be seen from this brief reference that the sprinkler system does not permit a fire to get such headway as to result in a large loss or to become entirely uncontrollable. Besides, it is absolutely automatic and always ready for action night or day. The little valves are a company of mechanical firemen, always ready with plenty of water to stop a fire in its incipency.

Another feature of the use of these devices is that they materially reduce fire insurance premiums, while being comparatively inexpensive for installation. Their use is advocated by all fire insurance companies, and where installed a material reduction in premiums is allowed. Whether as a fire preventative or as a measure of economy, the sprinkler system is one which deserves the attention and investigation of the packinghouse trade.

It is equally important to the owners of cottonseed oil mills, who have long felt the burden of exorbitant fire insurance rates and who also have reason to be in constant fear of the fire fiend. So important is the question of fire insurance in this trade that the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association has taken steps to form its own insurance company. The two great trades—packinghouse and cottonseed oil—with their allies in the manufacture of fertilizers, glue, soap, etc., should be vitally interested in this subject.

While calling attention to the use of the sprinklers and making reference to their general adoption, it is only fair to state that the concern to which most of the credit is due for their success is the International Sprinkler Co., of 517 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This company was organized some three years ago to continue the business of an old-established concern. Clarke Merchant, one of Philadelphia's best known industrial guides, was the presiding genius who brought the merits of the sprinkler prominently before the public and who influenced the growth of the company. Powell Evans had charge of the mechanical department, and to him is

due the credit for the perfect sprinkler systems manufactured by his company. All of the devices made by it are his inventions, and they bear ample evidence of his mechanical ability. Mr. Evans is now president of the company, Mr. Merchant retiring from that position to look after his other enterprises.

Mr. Evans is a personality of more than passing interest. He is a South Carolinian by birth, and was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., where he graduated in 1888 at the age of twenty years. Both during his college course and later his training



INTERNATIONAL SPRINKLER HEAD.

and experience have been almost exclusively along mechanical and business lines, which fitted him for the work to be done in the development of the International appliances.

In 1893, Mr. Evans began the enterprise which secured the Falls of the Potomac River, Washington, D. C., and he has been engaged for the past ten years in the development of this enormous water power property. He also initiated, and still controls the development of the Yadkin Water Power, Charlotte, N. C., and Harpers Ferry Water Power, at Harpers Ferry, Va.

More recently Mr. Evans has been vice-president and manager of the Schuylkill



EARL SPRINKLER.

Traction Company, which was largely rehabilitated through his activity. He is now also vice-president of Merchant & Co., Incorporated, manufacturers and importers of metals, as well as president of the International Sprinkler Company. Herewith is an excellent photo likeness of Mr. Evans.

(Continued on page 35.)



all fire-fighting appliances is entirely missing. In not more than a hundred of them will you find the automatic sprinklers so generally in use.

Dry goods stores, mercantile establishments of all kinds, factory buildings in every other line of trade, even iron foundries, have them, but in the packinghouses they are not to be seen. Why this is so is really a mat-



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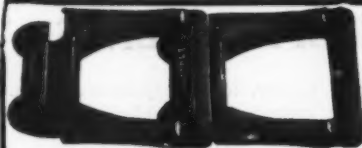
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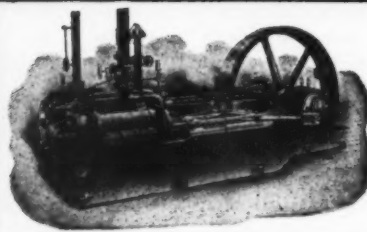


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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Local capitalists will erect an ice plant at Greenville, Pa.

The Helvetra Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Mo., will erect new factory.

The ice factory of the Georgia Mfg. & Trading Co., Guyton, Ga., was burned.

The grocers of Pine Bluff, Ark., are contemplating the erection of an ice plant.

The Montgomery Ice & Cold Storage Co., Montgomery, Ala., has filed certified copy of charter.

George Poehlein, Owensboro, Ky., is organizing a company to erect an ice and cold storage plant.

The Iowa Condensed Milk Co., West Liberty, Ia., capital, \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Cudahy Packing Co. is erecting a \$30,000 cold storage house at Ninth street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

David L. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind., has organized a company with \$50,000 capital to erect an ice plant at Michigan City, Ind.

The Bowling Green Brewery and Ice Company, Duluth, Minn., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated to manufacture ice.

The Cocolalla Ice & Fuel Co., Spokane, Wash., capital, \$15,000, has been incorporated by E. J. Bowers, M. D. Hall and R. J. Danson.

The Woodlawn Creamery Co., York, N. Y., capital \$3,500, has been incorporated by Walter Stewart, E. T. Whitney and G. A. Donnan.

The Irving Co operative Creamery Co., Irving, Wis., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by H. C. Callender, George Gilbertson and J. W. McNathan.

The Chautauqua Dairy Co., Chautauqua, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by John H. Bowen, John F. Diehl and J. E. Painter, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

WIRELESS BEATS RACING OR MINING.

The DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company is better than mining or racing as a money-maker. The Government, the Associated Press and big business houses like Armour & Co. would not tie to a thing which is a mere paper scheme. It is expanding. There is not a day passes without an inquiry for new equipments. There are enough orders in hand to keep the factory going for weeks. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is having sixteen of its ocean-going steam

tugs fitted with the wireless system. The commercial side of wireless is looking better every day for the investor, who has yet a chance to get in on the ground floor. The ground floor is the parent stock. To provide for extensions and let the new subscribers stand on a par with the first ones, the board of directors will let go another block of the reserve parent stock to be sold at \$10 per share, the regular price. With each share of this purchased between now and August 20, a bonus of 50 per cent. of American common stock will be given. This bonus is to induce the immediate sale of the block for extension funds for emergency orders. For instance, considering the commercial strength of this stock, the above is a very liberal proposition. After August 20 the parent stock will be advanced to \$11 per share and held at that for purchasers who may then wish to buy. The Tahiti Islands (Polynesian group) have asked for and received quotations on an equipment. Figures are now being prepared for the equipment of two stations in Mexico for a big sugar concern. Estimates are also being prepared for two wireless stations at Nassau. Two steamers of the Graham-Morton line of steamers and a station on the Montgomery Ward building, Chicago, are being equipped with wireless apparatus. To this is added the fine equipment of the Publishers' Press and other new orders. The English and Canadian countries are taking hold, and there is every prospect of the parent company doing a humming business this fall. These facts make the DeForest wireless stock worth buying or having to any one who is lucky enough to pull in some of this parent stock block.

BIG EXPORT YEAR.

The fact that the exports of the United States in the fiscal year just ended are greater than those in any preceding year except 1900 lends special interest to a statement presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, which shows the relative growth of the export trade of the principal countries of the world for a term of years, and compares that of the United States with other countries. The table in question shows the total value of exports of domestic products from the principal countries of the world in 1870, 1880, 1890 and the

latest available year. In the case of the United States, the latest available year is the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903; in most other cases the latest available year is the year ending December 31, 1902; in a very few cases the latest available year is 1901; in a few exceptional cases the figures presented are those of not only domestic products, but include foreign and colonial produce re-exported.

The following table shows the domestic exports of the countries in question, stated in millions of dollars only, in 1870, 1880, 1890 and the latest available year:

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1902.
	(Million dollars.)			
United States....	377	824	845	a1,392
United Kingdom. 971	1,085	1,282	1,370	
Germany	6552	687	702	1,113
France	541	669	724	818
Netherlands	154	251	435	c696
India	255	272	347	408
Austria-Hung....	192	275	309	388
Belgium	133	235	277	358
Russia	216	248	388	c309
Italy	146	213	173	284
Brazil	89	97	141	c197
Switzerland	—	d129	139	109
Argentina	20	56	97	173
Spain	77	125	181	142
China	87	106	111	135
Japan	15	25	40	127
Sweden	41	63	82	c95
Chile	27	52	51	c63
Norway	22	20	35	46
Mexico	c28	26	18	42

a. 1903; b. 1872; c. 1901; d. 1885; e. 1877.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

A membership sold at \$250.

John Willey (McIntyre & Marshall) proposed for membership.

Visitors: Charles T. Mills, S. Gordon, London; Oscar H. Falk, Antwerp; J. Shiltness, Rotterdam; G. A. Fowler, Kansas City; F. A. Barthe, Duluth; E. O. Hunter, W. D. Judd, St. Louis; L. A. Cobb, Minneapolis; R. B. Schneider, A. W. Walker, A. H. Hertz, Douglass McCallum, C. H. Thompson, Geo. P. Merrick, C. E. Winslow, C. C. Coldren, Chicago.

BAILEY'S NEW BRANCH.

The new branch of J. S. Bailey & Company, at Sheepshead Bay, is now open. It is about 25 by 50 feet, and is nicely furnished.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—That the markets at the east have a stendier tone is clear from the marketings of out-of-town made lots in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, at better prices by $\frac{1}{8}$ c. than possible in the previous week.

The fact that the city made in New York has been well sold up to the first half of August delivery, in the business of two and three weeks since, and that there is believed to be a little short interest in it, whereby a nominally strong market prevails, since higher bids would not bring offerings of the city hhd. tallow except from second hands, for deliveries this side of the middle of August, would not, of course, prove much as to a line of prices.

But when other grades of tallow are put on offer and they are found to be taking readily at the stronger line of prices, and since large sales have happened at the eastern markets generally, there is shown still unsatisfied demands of some of the soapmakers at the east, however weak the markets are at the west, and who are willing to meet at least current prices, coming as they do upon narrowed stocks.

And yet the trade feeling is that the general markets for fats must ultimately rule more in the buyers' favor, however firm the market is at present, from the indicated reasons, and as their conclusions are drawn from the prospective supplies of fats.

The idea among these people who look for at length weaker prices is that even if the cattle receipts run for a short while of a more moderate order, that there will be plenty of live stock forward from the beginning of the fall months, and that it is likely to come in good condition. Moreover, that there will be an abundant supply of all other fats with the fall months. That the demands for the tallow and other beef fats are not likely to be large this side of the fall months, because so many of the large soapmakers had bought

latterly extensively ahead of their needs, and that in two or three weeks, when there are the ordinary offerings of tallow and the little short interest is satisfied, that the market is again likely to ease up.

It is considered, as well, by the people entertaining a sentiment of an easier drift of prices for a period after the middle of August, that there is missed in large degree the consumption of tallow by the compound lard makers, therefore that the soapmakers' wants must be depended upon.

A possible export demand developing would, of course, destroy ideas of an ultimate weaker market.

But if pure lard is to hold down, as aside from the temporary manipulations in it to higher prices, there is likely to be continued conservative buying of raw materials for the make of compounds, as there is no doubt of a very cautious feeling prevailing among distributors of compounds.

We regard the tallow market as firm at present at the eastern markets, because of the late large demands absorbing the current makes of city and a little urgent demand on the reduced stocks, and that it will require the ordinary offerings of city to determine actual values of it; but that unless the foreign markets show some interest here that the steady holding temper will after a short while be abated and buyers have an advantage.

The city hhd., if it could be had for delivery this side of the middle of August, would probably bring $4\frac{1}{8}$ c., although the market is quoted nominally $\frac{1}{8}$ c. less than that, or at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. But for deliveries after middle of August there are no buyers over $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. City tes. is also scarce, and could hardly be had under $4\frac{1}{8}$ c., yet nice out-of-town goods are offered for less money.

Edible tallow is on offer at $5\frac{1}{8}$ c., at least some lots, and is dull; up to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. quoted for other lots.

The London sale on Wednesday showed un-

changed prices, with 1,250 casks offered and three-quarters of it sold.

Country made is taken up by the soapmakers at close to its moderate offerings and at rather firmer prices. Sales for the week of 315,000 pounds, in lots, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c., as to quality, chiefly $4\frac{1}{8}$ c. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime.

The western markets have had a fair degree of activity, but at lower prices, where sales equal to about 2,000 tes. have been made, part at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., in tanks, for prime packers, closing at $4\frac{1}{8}$ c., in tanks, and at 4c. for city renderers, in tanks.

(Friday's closing, see page 20.)

OLEO-STEARINE.—It would seem as if the long drawn out dull period had at length weakened the market. The fact that the production is now more moderate than ordinarily is not sufficient to work against the feature of inaction of the compound makers over buying the product. The poor point is that there are no signs that the compound makers will buy the stearine in the near future, as the erratic, speculative pure lard market, with at times bulging prices against shorts, tends to make the compound makers very conservative in trading in all raw materials. It is doubtful if over $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. could be made in New York, while to $7\frac{1}{8}$ c. is asked.

LARD STEARINE.—The cost of lard, with unsettled oil and stearine markets, fails to invigorate demands, as the business in manufactured goods allied with lard is of a conservative order. The stearine is quoted at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 9c.

GREASE.—While the market has an unsettled look, in sympathy with the late reduction in cost of other fats, yet it hardly goes materially lower. Exporters are doing little and the soapmakers and pressers are moderate buyers. Yellow quoted at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 4c.; bone and house at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "If" white at 5c.; "A" white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; brown at $3\frac{1}{8}$ c. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Can be had at some decline, with the late lower cost grease; trading slack. Yellow quoted at $4\frac{1}{8}$ c. and white at 5c.

LARD OIL.—Sales are slow, despite the

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lower range of prices latterly. Stocks are not large, but they are proving burdensome on the dull demands. Prime quoted at about 60¢@67¢, but is very much unsettled, because of the erratic lard market.

CORN OIL.—Shippers take a few lots at the comparatively easy prices. Car lots at about \$4.25, and jobbing quantities to \$4.30.

PALM OIL.—Trading is very slow with the soapmakers, who are using more tallow at its comparatively cheap prices. Red quoted at 5½¢@5½¢, for spot, in small lots, with July shipments at 5½¢@5½¢. Lard on the spot at 5½¢, and July shipment at 5½¢@5½¢.

PALM KERNEL. has a slow demand, with spot quoted at 5½¢@5½¢, and shipments at 5½¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—Moves out slowly at easy prices. Ceylon, on the spot, quoted at \$5.50, and to arrive in Aug., \$5.25@5.37½. Cochin, on the spot, at 6¢, and June to October shipment, 5½¢@5½¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The most desirable lots are in small stock, especially cold test, and bring strong prices. At the West, extra prime quoted at 75¢, and commercial at 70¢. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98¢@ \$1; 30 cold test at 80¢; 40 cold test at 65¢, and prime at 57¢.

OLEO-OIL.—Trading is still of an unsatisfactory order, with the large stocks held against very dull demands; the pressers' views are entertained because of the small productions, with hopes that buyers will eventually take hold of supplies. Rotterdam quoted at 45 florins. New York quotes at about 8¢ per pound for extra. 6½¢ for prime, and at about 5½¢ for No. 3.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—Slow and steady in price. Single pressed and double pressed quoted at 6½¢@6½¢.

RED MARGARINE FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade Journal for Australia is authority for the statement that after September 1, 1903, all margarine, butterine or similar butter substitutes must be colored with sufficient alkanna to produce a distinct reddish tint. The prints, as also the packages, must be plainly branded and stamped.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending July 25 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tea.	Bbls.	Pork.	Lard.	Tea.	Pgs.
Etruria, Liverpool.....		1458	696	....	150	....	25	....	1000		
Aurania, Liverpool.....		107	....	....	....	....	....	50	....
Majestic, Liverpool.....		188	1708	30	....	....	....	....	50	950	
St. Paul, Southampton.....		2253	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	
Mesaba, London.....		120	....	80	....	....	....	10	12064	
Wells City, Bristol.....		1019	....	155	....	....	....	....	....	5300	
Ohio, Newcastle.....		315	27	....	....	....	....	50	4250	
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....		100	515	....	155	....	50	....	100	
Patricia, Hamburg.....		15	....	....	110	15	215	2200	
Theimsto, Hamburg.....		705	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam.....		2975	....	....	....	88	....	405	5235	....
Finland, Antwerp.....		642	....	275	....	....	....	....	....	100	
British Princess, Antwerp.....		7755	....	205	....	....	....	....	....	400	
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen.....		200	
Koenigin Louise, Bremen.....		320	....	150	2500	....
Island, Baltic.....		25	277	....	540	550	....
Oscar II., Baltic.....		1000	....	....	10	100	....	350	1675	....
Hohenzollern, Mediterranean.....		65	....	....	....	4	....	1100	....
Napolltan Prince, Mediter'n.....		100	50	....
Pontiac, Mediterranean.....		70	....	60	1085	....
Rhodesian, South Africa.....		332	....
Susquehanna, So. Africa.....		20	10	....	....	495	....
Total.....		14156	2061	6701	30	420	1045	54	2030	40026	
Last week.....		13584	6432	9183	200	779	343	218	3822	28715	
Same time in 1902.....		18664	8003	10607	....	213	305	266	2310	26251	

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer situation is weak and the present trend downward. This applies with especial force to branded stock, receipts of which are increasing. The only reason that prevents packers from marking down old stock is the effect that such a policy would exert over later offerings. The packers pin their hopes to early and substantial operation on the part of large buyers, who are likely to operate in the early future.

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. up, have moved in substantial volume at 11¼¢@11½¢. Late stock is at least fairly well sold up, but old offerings are in considerable accumulation.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. up, are nominally worth 10½¢@10¾¢ for late take off. Old stock is neglected.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs., have moved in substantial volume at 10¾¢, a small quantity of earlier salting moving a cent less. Receipts are increasing.

TEXAS STEERS.—There isn't a great deal doing. Heavies offer at 13¼¢, but are not in much request.

HEAVY COWS sell at a variety of prices, about 7,000 late take-off having moved at 10¼¢@10½¢. There are plenty of old offerings at a variety of prices. Light stock is in easier tendency.

BRANDED COWS have sold to the number of 5,000, late offerings at 9¾¢. There are more to be had at this figure, which is a reduced price.

NATIVE BULLS are an indifferent factor at from 9¼¢ to 10¢, according to date of salting.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is little doing, and the market is depressed by packer conditions, which are generally unsatisfactory. Even the demand for buffs, which was a feature of last week's market, has practically fallen off. Heavy offerings are especially slow. Eastern operators are conspicuous by their absence from the market.

NO. 1 BUFFS, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., offer at 9¢, with twos a cent less. These are regarded as outside prices at this writing.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are a relatively active factor. They bring 9¼¢ in ordinary selection.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have

gone off, an ordinary run of stock not commanding over 8¢ flat.

NATIVE COWS, free of brands and grubs, are an indifferent factor. Eight and one-fourth cents is regarded as being an equitable price.

BULLS.—There are but few offering, and they range from 7½¢ to 8½¢ on selection.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., have sold in substantial volume at 11¼¢ for countries. An inferior selection sells fractionally less.

DEACONS have gone off somewhat, now ranging from 60 to 80.

SLUNKS.—40¢.

HORSE HIDES range from \$3.30 to \$3.45, according to selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a fair call for both packer and country products. We quote: Packer lambs, 80¢@85¢; packer shearings, 60¢@65¢; country shearings, 35¢@45¢; country lambs, 40¢@50¢.

BOSTON.

There is nothing doing, the market being destitute of interest. While a fraction above, the even money is the asking price on buffs, the latter are not a popular offering at 9¢@8¢, as tanners will buy nothing excepting for the satisfaction of immediate necessities. New Englanders are the subject of a consuming demand at 9¢.

PHILADELPHIA.

The general situation is weak in common with that of other centers. It is distinctly a buyer's market. We quote: City steers, 10¢; country steers, 9¢@9½¢; city cows, 8¼¢@8½¢; country cows, 8¢@8½¢; bulls, 8¢.

NEW YORK.

Stocks of green hides are claimed to be well sold up. The market is easy, however, and packers anxious to dispose of such holdings as they have. City natives, 11¼¢; city butt brands, 10½¢; city side brands, 10¼¢; city cows, 9½¢; city bulls, 9½¢; horse hides, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has lost tone since our last report, the weakness especially along branded hides having appreciably increased. There are uncomfortably large stacks of old hides on hand, and these would be promptly and substantially marked down were it not for the anticipated effect on the later offerings. Even the latter are not as firmly sustained as could be desired. The country market is suffering in sympathy with packer conditions, and shows few features of interest. Boston, Philadelphia and New York are all quiet, buyers manifesting virtually no disposition to operate, with the possible exception of the New Yorkers, who have done some business, though by no means enough to create anything like an active market.

ANOTHER BRITISH RATION SCANDAL.

Britain has her annual beef scandal on hand. The War Office finds that its army contracts are shy 1,500,000 lbs. of food because faulty canned and other meat rations had to be destroyed. The American packers are not the contractors. This comes of insisting on colonial-made goods to blind the silken cord between the mother country and her "colonies." Much of the sickness of British troops in South Africa was due to this inferior stuff. Uncle Sam has good meat houses and healthy troops. Britain should stick to the Anglo-American meat center and base of supplies. The vegetable ration also went bad to the tune of 1,000,000 lbs. What a howl such management would produce in this country!

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tea, pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Spasmodic Sharp Upward Turns in Prices, Chiefly as Against Foreign Shorts—Little New Speculation—Undertone of Affairs Dull and Disappointing.

There have been sharp upward turns in prices, notably in Tuesday's and Wednesday's tradings, and more especially against the "short" interests, with on Wednesday's market orders early in the day to cover some 5,000 tea, lard on foreign account forming the main feature of the early excited market and the then sharp advance in prices, which was followed by a desire to cover by other shorts, those at the West, particularly, under which there was a good deal of excitement, with an advance in September lard on that day alone of 50 points, and fairly well held to the close, all of which bears out the remarks made in our previous week's publication that "the shorts seem likely to have a hard time of it if the leaders make up their minds for a squeeze; and it would be hard to understand why they should not."

The beginning of the squeeze was on Tuesday, when lard was pushed up early 25 points; before the close of that day there was a lapse of buying interest, and more than one-half of the advance was lost. There was no probability of Wednesday's advance holding beyond the day.

The September lard option led in speculative attention; an advancing tendency on other products was more in sympathy with it. But the October lard option has now broadened speculative attention, and is coming up very close to the figures prevailing on September.

Indeed, any new demand seems to settle more on the October option, as there is more of an effort among outsiders to liquidate their September deals as fearing the possibilities of frequent manipulations against them.

And pork and ribs are likely to sympathize for a few days more with the lard deal than affected by their direct situations, although there is, unquestionably, a stronger long interest in both of these products than the short side could hope to hold in check.

As the leaders on all three products are well able to control them, and as the short side is held by outsiders, and in the case of lard by the foreigners mainly, the possi-

bilities of fluctuating prices in a speculative way are readily comprehended.

And yet the foreigners barring the spasmodic squeezing they have had within the last three weeks had held fairly correct opinions concerning general drift of the markets, many of whom had made money on the short side of the deals, as they had followed it for some time before the more recent developments; the point with others was that they took too many chances on the short side, held off too long in protecting contracts, while at length, by anxiety and a general rushing of orders forward to cover, forced the market against them.

The talk with many traders is that hog products ought to be around current prices permanently, considering the prices of hogs, and that the packing profit is now narrower than it should be.

But the fact of the matter is that hog prices can go lower, and that they are likely to as soon as the farmers are ready to accept the market situation for them, since the weight of the hogs arriving and other indications point to plenty of marketable hogs to come forward.

But the late advance in the prices of corn has probably added a little resistance of the hog shippers to the late comparatively easy prices for the hogs.

Moreover, a bearish point to the market outside of the probabilities of frequent manipulation is the very conservative cash demands for lard, however good and general they are for certain meats for home consumption.

And beyond the possibilities of frequent spurts in prices against "shorts" there is little question but that the hog products markets would have tame features, and especially on the basis of supplies and demands, and despite the opinion held by a portion of the trade that they are "low enough in value, and ought to be supported by cash demands, outside of speculation."

There is little question, however, but that this side of the fall months the markets could be shaped to a stronger basis, at the pleasure of the leaders, since the long interests in the products generally are of a more pronounced character than those of "shorts;" indeed, that the "shorts" would find it hard to get the products to put upon contracts if there was a desire to hold them. The receipts of hogs, large or otherwise, will have a good deal to do in determining moods of the long interests.

But whatever further changes in the prices of the hog products as they are let up from manipulation, and drift easier, the opinion ex-

pressed several weeks since that the lowest prices were then reached, and that if the markets settled back from a subsequent advance that they would hardly reach the inside figures again, has been borne out to a fact up to this time.

There is little doubt that large cash demands await only more settled conditions. The distributors do not care to stock up freely in the present unsettled look of affairs. Most of them are now holding short stocks and would be compelled to resupply soon.

The export business on demands is restricted, but there is a good deal of lard and meats being consigned, and some little lard is being steadily placed to Europe as offered under the September prices, and by which an easier grasp of the market for it is permitted.

The scalpers are getting busy with the radically changing hog products markets, and with some temptation on the part of the outsiders to sell at the outside prices of the week, there is a possibility of increasing general animation to speculation. The point, however, just now with the speculators is to take a profit as it appears, and as against long holding, as realizing that the stocks of the hog products are not likely to enlarge in that degree this side of the fall packing to be a hindrance to bull movements spasmodically against "shorts." Indeed, that the stocks of the products would be considered of a moderate, not at all burdensome, order if there were the ordinary export and home demands, and that prices of them could hold firm in view of their supplies with a resumption of full regular cash demands.

There is at present a good home consumption for meats, but less export business than usual, while lard gets out of the country, if not on demands then on consignments, and the stock of it is kept down, so that its price could be supported.

Thursday's opening market for the hog products showed a relaxation of bullish moves, as there was practically no demand from "shorts," and September lard soon after the opening declined 20 points; almost immediately a little demand appeared, and there was a recovery of 10@12 points.

In New York there has been very little done in lard, although it is still offered decidedly under, from the West, the September option price; the shippers are trying to get city lard at low cost, offering \$6.62½, against \$6.75@7 asked. The compound lard business is still of a very moderate order, with 7½@7¾c. quoted for car lots, chiefly 7½c. The prices of pork have been reduced with slack demands. The city cutters maintain firm prices for bellies, which are in moderate supply, and are more freely

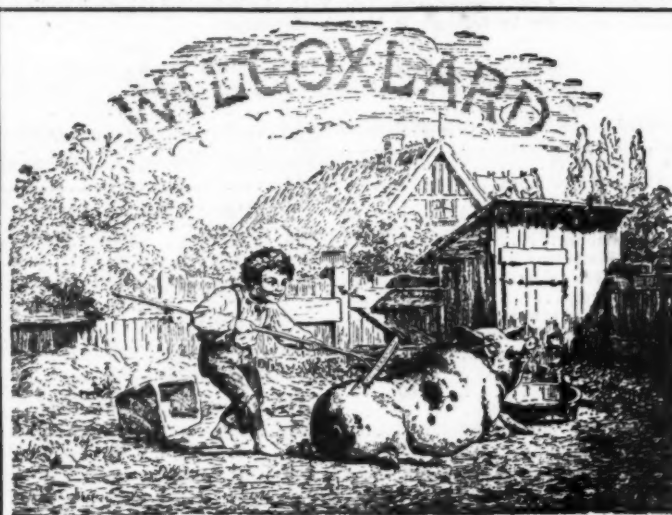
(Continued on page 35.)

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Lard and Refining Co.

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Offices: 27 Beaver Street

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Pure Refined Lard



COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Strong Prices for Near Deliveries—Buyers Get More of an Advantage on New Crop Months—Very Conservative Trading Outside of Protecting Contracts on July.

There has been a very narrow market for the week, and which was without much interest, except to the few people who had deliveries to make on their July contracts in New York, and to the folks to whom the oil was due on these contracts.

Any prices that could be made on these July contracts before the close of the month were likely to disappear after the turn of the month; then would come along the August delivery of the shorts for that month; there is believed to be nearly as much of a short interest for that month as was had in July, which, before the close of August, may show, in the event of its appearing, to expectations corresponding developments against it as had in June, and again in July.

The fact that oil had contract deliveries, and that the rejections of a fair portion of them have been sustained, and nearly of 2,000 barrels meant, of course, greater sensitiveness to prices, although it was quite possible, as had been claimed, that the oil was either here or about due to make the contract deliveries, and which a later period of the week would determine.

It was doubtful if more than 2,000 barrels were required for the July contract deliveries, yet so limited were the supplies of prime oil that it was easy to twist the price against the shorts.

Save for the meagre supplies of prime oil and the urgent needs for contract deliveries of it, the market could have been called at any time this week a nominal one.

And it is quite probable that however the market may ease up from any strained price on the July delivery, that there is sufficient interest in the August delivery to prevent the cotton oil market from feeling the influences of other fat markets.

In other words, that even if the moderate stocks of prime oil were more scattered that there would be less intenseness in the market, and that it would probably feel the effect of dull compound lard demands more than it does at present.

It is because of the outlook of the lard and some other fat markets that makes the cotton oil market doubtful for the period

after the pressure of contract demands are over, notwithstanding that the stocks of the cotton oil are so moderate that if there was near the volume of consumption had only a few weeks since that the supplies of the oil would be insufficient to the needs of consumers through to the new crop season.

And with the prospect of continued laggardness of demands, there is some apprehension felt over the cotton oil market for the time nearer the new crop deliveries, however firm it may be meanwhile.

The reasoning on the part of the trade is that beef fats are now actually lower in price than cotton oil; therefore, that there must needs be a readjustment of prices either in higher tallow or lower cost cotton oil, for expectations of the ordinary consumption of the oil at least by the soap-makers. This, of course, covers only the grades of oil under prime.

This would not mean so much concerning the old crop oil, except in the winding up of the season for it, since the stocks even of the soap grades of the oil are not at all burdensome, and they could be held in price fairly steady for a few weeks to come on possibilities of demand for them.

The thought is, on the part of the trade, that old crop oil will suffer in value more as it will be found necessary to make and sell new crop oil upon a lower basis to compete with other fats, and that the possibilities of the old crop oil materially changing to a lower price are more after the August deliveries have been made than meanwhile, unless there should be a developed lard market of a different order than expected.

And the people who entertain the opinion of the necessity of lower cost oil and lower cost seed for the new season, with its possible effects, as the fall months are reached, upon any left over holdings of old crop oil, in discounting the new crop season, have more decided reasons for it than are possible in most seasons.

We are evidently coming upon a season of an abundance of all fats, as in strong contrast with this last season.

The corn crop may be short or otherwise, and whatever it turns out in volume, the fact remains that there is an enormous supply of hogs in the country to be marketed early or late, as the corn crop may be a liberal one or the contrary; that in any event for the fall and winter season at least, that there will be larger supplies of hog fat; there are promised, as well, liberal cattle supplies beginning with the fall months, how-

ever that from now for a short time the cattle supplies are likely to be moderate, and more largely grass fed and giving less than the ordinary fat supplies.

There should be, therefore, cheaper cost hog and beef fat products for the coming year, as against that of the current year; necessarily other fats must sympathize in price, in the general abundance of all fats.

From the prospects of the lard market the deduction is that competing products for consumption must be put upon a relatively attractive buying basis, else the home consumption of cotton oil would be much less than that of this last year.

With much larger supplies of all fats through the coming year, which is a foregone conclusion, there need be, of course, less dependence upon any one line of fats, and in that respect the fat markets will be situated unlike those of the year about to close.

It is with opinions similar to these that buyers have that accounts for the very conservative trading at present; the desire is to take just about enough of any line of products to carry along the actual needs, at least where any class of merchandise is held fairly steady in price, or where there is no disposition to discount the future market for it.

And it would seem as if the cotton oil mills generally over the South were recognizing the necessity of getting seed upon a cheaper basis than it was had in the previous year, and that they had hoped that the cotton crop would be a sufficiently large one to admit of planters offering the seed upon a reasonable basis as compared with the probable prices of the productions from it.

It has been gratifying, therefore, to find the cotton crop prospects steadily improving, although we cannot see, as yet, where there is a possible cotton crop exceeding that of last year.

It is, of course, too early to give a pronounced opinion over the extent of the cotton crop.

But our ideas over the general fat positions, present and prospective, would mean that there will be a necessity of having a much larger export business in cotton oil next year, because of a diminished home consumption through larger supplies of other fats; and if an export business is necessary that it could be had only at materially lower prices in order so that cotton oil may displace the use of other oils in Europe; therefore, that seed should be had upon a materially lower basis than that which prevailed this last year.

The increasing desire to sell new crop cotton oil at easier prices, and the slow response to buyers implies that there is a steady, although slow, measuring up to the possibilities of the new crop season.

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Thus there are offers to sell new crude, in tanks, in the Southeast for November delivery, at 29c., in the Valley it is offered at 28c. for November and December, and at 28½c. for October. And in New York prime yellow, November and December deliveries, is offered at 37c. There have been sales of 24 tanks new crude, in the Valley, at 28@28½c., and 5 tanks in the Southeast, November, at 20c.

The New York market at this writing is 43c. bid and 43½@44c. asked, for prime yellow, for July delivery, and 42½c. bid and 43c. asked for August delivery. Good off yellow has been sold at 38c., 38¼c. and 38½c. for 300 bbls. in lots.

The beef fat markets have shown some weakness over the West, but are now fairly steady at the East, although there is no marked confidence in their position, even after the late sharp declines in prices. There would seem to be a temporary lull to the weakness for beef fats, more because the melters are busy in filling old contracts and have for the moment little to offer in New York. But the productions of tallow are large, and are likely to run so with a brief intermission through the fall and winter months, while they have essentially soap trade demands to depend upon for the near future, at least, since the compound lard trading is very slow.

The lard market is subjected to manipulation to account for spasmodic reactions from a lower tendency; it shows increasing stocks moderately and very conservative cash demands, and on the whole should be affected more by prospective hog supplies, although temporary changes to higher prices are likely to come about as the outcome of a large long interest held by packers, of from 200,000 to 300,000 tierces, against a short interest of it, is thought in the neighborhood of 100,000 tierces, and the radical advance in prices of lard on Tuesday and Wednesday against the "shorts" in it shows the manipulation.

In any contingency of the lard market there is likely to be much caution exercised

among cash buyers, and who are apprehensive of the entire fat markets outlook, no matter how spurt the lard market will become at times from the speculation.

There is no foreign demand for cotton oil this week outside of that for a few lots of edible grades from the north of Europe; consigned oil has met this demand. There is marked scarcity of white oil here, as well as of butter grades, and there is marked unwillingness to sell these sorts even at full late prices, as they are wanted by the holders of them for their own use. About 47@48c. quoted for both these grades.

The Hull (Eng.) market has advanced 1½d. this week, and is quoted at 22s. 4½d.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Ellisville Cotton Seed Oil & Ginning Co., Ellisville, Miss., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The New Bern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., New Bern, N. C., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Tuskegee Cotton Oil Co., Tuskegee, Ala., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by C. W. Thompson, W. H. Hurt, C. W. Hare and others.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

There has hardly been any change in the market during the week. The excitement in July oil is almost over, and most everything has been delivered. August oil is rather neglected, although a few sales have been made around 42c. There has been quite a little business done in new crop oil, and buyers have shown more disposition to contract around current figures. The general disposition, however, both in Europe and here is to hold off for the moment.

Off oil is in better demand and very scarce. Quotations of this grade of oil have been advanced somewhat.

There is not much doing in new crop crude oil, and quite a few sales have been made, especially for October, around 29c.

We look for fairly active demand for new crop oil, but it is hard to tell whether the business will have to be done at a further discount or at prevailing prices; we look for a rather easy market for old crop oil and

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a decline in the price of prime oil is not improbable.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 43½c. asked, 42½c. bid; do. August, 42½c. asked, 42c. bid; do. September, 41c. asked, 39c. bid; do. October, 37½c. asked, 36c. bid; do. November, 36½c. asked, 35c. bid; December, 36¼c. asked, 34½c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime summer white do., 46c.; Hull quotations of do., 22s. 9d.; New York market for good off oil, 38¼c.; New York market for ordinary off oil, 38¼c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the southeast, September 30@32c.; do., October 29@30c.; do., November-December 28@29c.

COTTON OIL MANAGERS CONFER.

A conference of cotton seed oil mill men took place at Birmingham, Ala., last week. They simply met to talk over the present seed and oil situation in respect to the future crop, and the by-products of the seed.

Among those present were the following managers: Augusta, Ga., C. C. Hammond; Birmingham, Ala., S. P. Tanner; Greenville, Miss., O. N. Malone; Jackson, Miss., S. N. Malone; Little Rock, Ark., J. N. Maguire; Macon, Ga., W. G. Burkhead; Selma, Ala., I. W. Barnes.

COTTON OIL AS FOOD.

Dr. Charles Millsbaugh, lecturer, Field Columbian Museum, recently delivered an address at the University of Chicago in which he spoke of cottonseed oil in the highest terms.

"The effect of a pure vegetable fat of this type upon a nation using a vast amount of fat, as does the American nation, must prove of great benefit to the health of the people at large. It does away with much of the danger which threatened civilization two and three decades ago.

"Of 900,000,000 lbs. of cottonseed oil produced in this country from an average cotton crop, much goes abroad and returns as olive oil, and some becomes olive oil with out foreign travel.

"Much of this oil," continued Dr. Millsbaugh, "goes to the coast of Maine, whence, with young smelts and key cans, it returns to our markets as French sardines. Some of it comes squarely before us as cot-tolene and cottosuet."

OLEOMARGARINE TO THIRD PARTY.

The Treasury Department has issued the following instructions to entry on book Form 60 and report Form 216 when shipment is made by a manufacturer to a third party upon order of a wholesale dealer:

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, in which you make inquiry as to the manner of reporting a shipment of oleomargarine made by a manufacturer to a third party upon the order of a wholesale dealer, you are informed that this office holds, as heretofore, that in making such a shipment the manufacturer will enter on book Form 60 and report Form 216 the name and address of the actual consignee; also a memorandum to the effect that it is sent upon the order of a wholesale dealer, naming the dealer.

Please inform the manufacturers in your district of this ruling. Respectfully,

ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. HENRY L. HERTZ,
Collector First District, Chicago, Ill.

LARGEST SHIPMENT TO ALASKA.

Swift & Company have put through the largest single meat shipment which ever went to Alaska. It filled 25 cars. The consignment went to Seattle, Wash., and thence to the cold regions of the Klondike. The supplies for that frigid section must get in during the Summer or wait, on ice, through the Winter, when the frozen North is iced in to itself.

THE COTTON OIL OUTLOOK

A very large cotton oil manufacturer, and one who is in position to know the cotton seed oil situation, writes as follows to The National Provisioner in reply to its inquiry concerning the cotton oil field:

Information of the character we get from your paper is very valuable to us, and while we may not need it to day, still the time may come when we can make some good use of it.

With reference to the cotton seed oil situation, it's a pretty hard thing now to hazard a guess on. It is the writer's opinion, however, that from present outlook crude mills had better make up their minds to go a little slow in paying high prices for seed, as everything seems to indicate that prices for cotton seed oil will be considerably lower than last year. At the present time we can see no good reason for not having a corn crop nearly or possibly equal to the actual corn crop of last year, not the estimated crop.

Writer has no idea that there was really 2,500,000,000 bush. last year, but believes that this will be cut down very materially when we get the actual facts, as a great deal of the corn rotted, and furthermore a great deal of it did not properly mature. This country is overloaded with various greases at present time, and Europe has found other oils to take the place of cotton seed oils. Furthermore, there is a wave of anything but prosperity throughout Europe, which will curtail the consumption of fats or commodities into which cottonseed oil enters. Taking all these things into consideration, and with the distinct understanding of looking at it from the present standpoint or situation, prime crude oil for October, November and December should of necessity open up at a low figure. Of course there is no telling what changes may occur in the next 60 days. There is ample time yet to break all records.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have at considerable expense erected at our works two of our dryers—one of our Triumph steam dryers, and one of our direct heat rotary dryers. We will be glad to make very careful test runs, dry any kind of material, either by steam or direct heat, for intended purchasers, under the following conditions:

All material to be shipped charges prepaid.

When possible, send some competent man to take charge of the results, such as cost, time required, amount of moisture taken out, etc.

We make no charges for use of dryer or power. We will charge only actual cost for labor required for handling the material to be dried. Send 500 pounds or a carload and we will show you actual results. This, we trust, offers an opportunity which will be appreciated by many.—The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., Cleveland, O.

LEAKS.

The leaks in most steam plants when added together at the end of the year will represent a considerable amount. Prominent among them is the item of packing. The average owner of a plant does not stop to consider the damage to the engine and pump rods or the extra friction on same resulting

in loss of power from the use of cheap packing. He for the time being considers the difference in price and satisfies himself by purchasing the cheaper article. Fortunately, these small items are having more attention by those who study economy in the running of a plant. Prominent among the very few really good packings is Eureka. It is now being used in almost every section of the civilized globe and during our recent war every vessel in the United States Navy carried it in their store room and found it so reliable for all purposes they are now very large consumers. Its sale has grown tremendously and where once tried its adoption is sure to follow. Like all good articles, unscrupulous imitators have tried to deceive the public with one very similar in appearance, but vastly inferior in quality, and as a protection the manufacturers ask those desiring to secure the genuine to see that the red diamond-shaped label is on every box and also on every few feet of the packing.

While it is very high in quality, the price is considerably lower than any other of equal quality.

If any of our readers have not seen a sample, James L. Robertson & Sons, 204 Fulton street, New York, will gladly mail same if so requested.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—On Monday of this week the early estimate on receipts was 28,000 cattle—later in the day it was raised to 29,000, but the official count footed up nearly 31,000. Early arrivals were disposed of at steady prices, but later in the day a decline of 10c. per cwt. was asked and granted on all purchases. One load of 1,495-lb. steers sold at \$5.55, and several loads of 1,255@1,357-lb. steers went at \$5.40@5.50, with most of the medium to good kinds at \$5@5.35. In the butcher's stock market there was a slow feeling to the trade, and prices generally 10@15c. lower. On Tuesday the supply was moderate, as is usual on this day, and steer cattle were practically unchanged, while butcher's stock ruled 10@15c. lower. To-day (Wednesday) the estimated run was placed at 23,000, and the choice grades of steers ruled fully steady, while plainer grades were weak to 10c. lower. Butcher's stock was very slow sale indeed. Canners and cutters show a decline for the week thus far of 15@25c., with the best grades of cutters in poorest request. Butcher cows 25@40c. lower. Choice fat cows fully 25c. lower. Heifers show a decline. Stock heifers 25@40c. lower. Bulls 15@25c. lower, excepting for export or butcher bulls, which are selling about steady. It is expected that butcher's stock will go still lower than the present basis of values, owing to the grass Western season being about ready to burst upon us in full blast. In the steer trade, as we have predicted before, we expect choice steers to reach the 6c. mark between now and September 1. The advance in corn is forcing a great many cattle to market that would not have been shipped under ordinary conditions, but there is a good demand for well fattened steers.

HOGS.—The hog market was liberally supplied on the opening of the week, receipts being nearly 40,000, and prices were 10@20c. lower. Tuesday, with a moderate run of about 14,000, prices opened 5c. higher, closing with advance lost. To-day (Wednesday), with an estimated run of 23,000 head, the trade again opened 5c. higher, closing weak. The future outlook is not very encouraging in the hog trade, although we do not anticipate material decline in the near future.

SHEEP.—The sheep trade opened steady on Monday, and ruled the same on Tuesday, but to-day, with 23,000, the market seemed to be oversupplied, and prices were unevenly lower. Sheep suffered a decline of 10@20c.; common lambs were 50c. per cwt. lower, with the better grades selling 25c. lower. A continued heavy supply of Western sheep, in our opinion, will cause still lower prices.

ST. JOSEPH.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 28.
There was a let-up in the liberal marketing of cattle in the West last week, which resulted in prices here advancing 10c. to 25c., mostly 15c. to 20c. The number of good to choice dry-lot beeves was lighter than for some time of late, indicating that these grades are getting pretty well thinned out in this territory. Several loads of Kansas offerings topped the market at \$5.30, with the bulk of offerings selling between that figure and \$4.90. Good dry-lot cow stuff and good grassy stock with weight was in light quota and prices gained 10c., but the common and medium kinds, which made up the big end of the receipts, shows no change for the better. The rush of work in the country no doubt was responsible for the falling off in attendance of farmers on the stocker and feeder market, resulting in a decreased movement to the country. At the same time receipts were light and as regular dealers carried over a slight number from the previous week, together with the better undertone to the fat cattle trade, prices gained 10c. to 25c.

Supplies in the quarantine division last week were moderate, which was caused, no doubt, by owners holding back for a better turn in the market, which they are able to do as the pastures are excellent and cattle are making good gains right along. As a result of the decreased movement, steer prices advanced 30c. to 40c., cow stuff gained 10c. and calves 50c. to 75c.

The hog market received some jolts last week that put about all of the bull crowd on the side with the bear element, in spite of the marked decreased receipts. While more old cows were included in the supplies than for some time of late, yet the bulk of the offerings ran to good quality barrows with good weight, with a decreased movement of lights. The tops to-day were at \$5.25, with the bulk selling closer to the \$5.00 notch than since Jan. 8, 1901, when the bulk went at \$5 to \$5.15, against \$5.05 to \$5.15 to-day.

The best movement of range sheep of the season thus far showed up in the sheep department last week, with Idaho and Utah wethers being the rule, the quality of which averaged only fair. Natives of mostly medium quality came next in preparation. The demand proved good from all of the buyers and the trade had good life for the desirable kind on each day at strong prices, but common and medium grades sold with less freedom, although values showed no change. Native lambs topped the market at \$6 and ewes at \$3.85. Idaho range wethers of fairish quality sold at \$3.50. There was a fairly good trade in stocker and feeder circles, with the range feeding sheep selling from \$3.05 to \$3.20, according to quality.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 47,300; last week, 31,000; same week last year, 51,100. The big end of the receipts have been thin cows, stockers and feeders and medium fleshed steers. Trade on all such kinds have been slow, and prices are 20 to 20c. lower than last week. Dry lot steers and tidy fat heifers have been scarce, and are about steady with a week ago. Best steers brought \$5.25, and mixed heifers and steers sold up to \$4.90. Stockers and feeders bring from \$3@4.20, and bad reports from corn crop have caused great weakness in this trade. Grass cattle sold better in quarantine division than on native side. Veal calves higher, and bring around \$5.00.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 35,700; last week, 35,300; same week last year, 33,900. Dulness has characterized the week's trading in hogs. There is some prophecy that hogs have seen the low point, but the general condition as to demand and competition does not indicate any great bullish sentiment. Pigs are steady with a week ago. Light hogs 10c. lower, and heavy hogs 15c. lower, and tops respectively to-day are \$5.35, \$5.25@5.20.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 23,900; last week, 12,200; same week last year, 11,500. Increased receipts of muttons at Kansas City have been welcomed by the killers. Idahos and Utahs made their appearance in numbers and sold steady with a week ago at \$3.40@3.75. Lambs have been even more plentiful, and the lamb market has broken badly, averaging 40@60c. lower; killing lambs are worth \$5.25; stock and feeding sheep in good demand at \$2.75@3.25.

HIDES slightly lower; green salted 7½c.; side brands over 40 lbs., 7c.; under 40 lbs., 5c.; bulls, 7c.; uncured, 1c. less.



OUR CATALOG OF TRUCKS AND WAGONS
Turn its pages over and you will understand why
THE KOENIG & LUHRS WAGONS
sell year in and year out to concerns that want durable, well-made, well-proportioned, up-to-date vehicles. They maintain 25 years' reputation for honest wagon building.
Send for Catalog.
KOENIG & LUHRS WAGON CO.
QUINCY, ILL.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,346	8,923	4,250
Fowler	1,270	5,403	1,873
Schwarzschild	3,325	5,532	3,021
Swift	6,877	4,637	3,190
Cudahy	4,224	3,909	1,019
Ruddy	530	487	357

THE FIRST CROP OF ADULTERATED FOREIGN GOODS.

Dispatch from Washington says that the Secretary of Agriculture has asked the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse entry to a number of cargoes of goods from Europe which are suspected of being adulterated. These cargoes are on the way over, and are, for the most part, canned meats and sausage from Germany, olive oil from France and spices from India.

This is the first request for the detention of imported goods under the new law against the admission of adulterated articles of food. The Secretary of the Treasury has no discretion under the law, and the cargoes will be held up until the chemists of the Department of Agriculture analyze the various articles and determine whether they are adulterated or injurious to the public health.

The Customs Inspectors at New York and Philadelphia, where these goods are consigned, will take samples from the different packages and forward them to the Agricultural Department here, and the goods will be held in the custody of the customs authorities until a report is made as to the composition of the articles.

The Department of Agriculture is not publishing the list of articles under scrutiny nor the names of the firms making them, at present. The department hopes that German and other foreign makers and exporters will bring their goods within our law and thereby save publicity or rejection. Only about 5 per cent. of the expurgated articles have been held up for tests up to the present. The whole lot will be if manufacturers do not comply with the American law.

"ANY OLD THING"

will do in some plants but progressive people want "EUREKA" PACKING. One half in price, double service, better results. There are imitations. We make INDICATORS, SEPARATORS, Etc.

JAMES L. ROBERTSON & SONS, New York

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Rialto Building.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, July 22....	19,023	907	21,936	20,494
Thursday, July 23....	9,348	1,020	17,016	10,832
Friday, July 24....	4,401	1,631	19,083	10,923
Saturday, July 25....	556	19	12,931	2,364
Monday, July 27....	30,792	749	38,755	23,311
Tuesday, July 28....	5,900	1,000	14,000	14,000
Total last week....	61,308	5,245	115,864	80,417
Previous week....	57,690	7,730	126,106	64,152
Year ago this week....	42,331	4,183	94,020	70,581

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Wednesday, July 22....	5,809	224	6,038	402	
Thursday, July 23....	3,823	22	2,942	212	
Friday, July 24....	3,622	108	4,430	2,003	
Saturday, July 25....	497	80	3,029	142	
Monday, July 27....	5,885	138	6,006	2,362	
Tuesday, July 28....	3,000	50	3,000	4,000	
Total last week....	21,838	564	24,413	13,312	
Previous week....	18,218	1,402	18,403	6,110	
Year ago this week....	13,792	240	17,508	6,142	

Receipts thus far this year, compared with the same time last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1903	1,833,254	4,281,304	2,071,080	107,453
1902	1,537,447	4,790,341	2,006,108	153,950
Increase	295,807	.....	64,891	13,503
Decrease .....	.....	509,037	.....	.....

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy heaves, 1,200 to 1,800 lbs.	\$5.50@5.65
Good to choice steers.....	5.20@5.45
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.90@5.15
Medium beef steers.....	4.40@4.75
Plain beef steers.....	4.20@4.40
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.90@4.20
Good to choice fat heifers.....	4.10@4.30
Good to choice feeders.....	3.85@4.15
Poor to plain stockers and feeders.....	2.80@3.10
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.20@3.45
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.80@3.10
Common to good culling cows.....	1.90@2.25
Bulls, poor to choice.....	3.20@4.30
Veal calves, good to fancy.....	5.00@6.75
Calves, common to fair.....	3.00@3.50
Corn-fed western steers.....	4.00@5.25
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.75@3.85
Texas steers, fair to choice.....	4.15@5.10

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.....	\$5.35@5.50
Good to choice heavy packing.....	5.15@5.35
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.10@5.30
Assorted light, 150 to 185 lbs.....	5.55@5.75
Selected butcher weights.....	5.40@5.60
Thin to choice 50 to 130-lb. pigs.....	5.30@5.50
Stags and rough lots.....	3.00@4.75

SHEEP.

Choice to prime native wethers.....	\$3.75@4.00
Plain to good mixed lots.....	3.50@3.80
Fair to prime yearlings.....	3.75@4.50
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	3.45@3.85
Plain ewes and breeding stock.....	3.25@3.60
Culls and tail-end stock.....	2.00@3.00
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.25@3.55
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	5.50@6.25
Western lambs.....	4.50@5.25

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs the past week as follows: Armour, 21,200; Anglo-American, 13,300; Boyd & Lunham, 6,800; Continental, 6,300; Lipton, 6,200; Morris, 5,800; Swift, 17,000; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 7,400; other packers and city butchers, 17,800, making a total of 102,400, against 100,200 a week ago, 91,100 a year ago, 149,500 two years ago, and 86,900 three years ago.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

History has repeated itself to-day in the provision pit, as far as a sharp advance in price is concerned, but the advance was not as great, nor was it confined to such a short period of time as was that of this day two weeks ago.

The inciting cause, however, seems to have been somewhat similar, i. e., covering of foreign shorts in lard, which, with some open buying of both lard and ribs by the bull leaders and the usual paucity of offerings under such circumstances, scared the local shorts and made such a keen competition that prices advanced almost continuously from the opening to the close of the day, showing an advance of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on lard, 40¢ on ribs and 50¢ on pork since yesterday, and somewhat more than that from the low point reached on this week's decline—Monday.

The decline was fully justified by the great increase in hog receipts and lower prices for them, and the very slow cash demand, which has caused packers, both here and at outside points, to cut the nominal quotations based on the Chicago option, anywhere from $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound on all the non-speculative cuts of side meats, while lard has been sold from $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ under the nominal Chicago price, whenever and wherever the buyer could be found, which, unfortunately for the seller, has been very hard to do.

The advance to-day has been fully as artificial as any of the previous bulges, as neither the hog price nor the cash demand justifies any such movement, but it only goes to show that it is fully as unsafe to get short of this market as to buy it expecting to make a profit, unless you can get an insurance policy before hand from the bull leaders, that they will move the market on lines suitable to yourself.

Stocks continue to pile up, packing in the West showing a large increase weekly, and the average weight of hogs the past week have been the heaviest for several years, 237 pounds.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from G. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, July 29.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally $11\frac{1}{4}$; 12 @14 ave., nominally 10; 14@16 ave., nominally $9\frac{1}{2}$; 18@20 ave., nominally 10; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally $7\frac{1}{2}$; 6@8 ave., nominally $6\frac{1}{4}$; 8@10 ave., nominally $6\frac{1}{4}$; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally $6\frac{1}{2}$; 12@14 ave., nominally $6\frac{1}{2}$; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally $11\frac{1}{4}$; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 12; 10@12 ave., nominally $10\frac{1}{4}$.

GERMAN PRISON FARE.

The present food fare for prisoners in Germany is said not to meet the minimum requirements of a rational nutrition. In course of time observation has shown such severe subjections to the condition of prisoners that a change appears necessary. In order to obtain a scientific and economical basis for a suitable reform a commission has been appointed, at the instance of the well-known expert in prison matters, Chief Privy Councilor Dr. Krohne, for the purpose of consulting with reference to a more rational system of feeding prisoners. Among the commissioners is the celebrated chemist Koenig, the author of the well-known tables of food articles. The report of this commission will be submitted to the several federal governments.

A NEW USE FOR PARAFFIN.

A medical paper gives particulars of the method of using hard paraffin for restoring or improving nose contour. Paraffin melting at 106 deg. or 107 deg. F. is the best. The best syringe to use is a metallic aspirator with a needle of fairly large size. The filled instrument is left in hot sterile water until ready for use. After thorough sterilizing, the instrument is taken from the water; then, forcing out the air, and waiting a second until the paraffin becomes a thready mass as it comes from the opening, the needle is inserted into the cellular tissue to the point where the elevation is to be begun. There the paraffin is gradually injected while the needle is being withdrawn. Care must be exercised at this point of the process that the paraffin does not cool too rapidly, as rapid cooling will make it come out unevenly.—Exchange.

How
Can
I
Make
Money?

? Shall I Buy or Sell?

A VITAL QUESTION IN THE CAREER OF
EVERY BUSINESS MAN **BECAUSE** THE

RIGHT ANSWER MEANS PROFITS

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK?

IF SO, CALL ON US FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU IN DECIDING HOW TO TRADE

Send In Your Name—Statistics are Free

TRADE WITH US

"STERNE"
RIALTO, CHICAGO

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 28.)

wanted; and they get strong prices for hams as under active demands. But loose shoulders sell slowly. Sales have been 300 bbls. mess pork at \$16@16.50; 100 bbls. family mess at \$17.50; 400 bbls. short clear at \$15.75@17.75; 750 tcs. Western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted at \$7.90); 450 tcs. city steam lard at \$6.50@6.87½, including 200 tcs. for export at \$6.75@6.87½; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 7c; 4,000 pickled hams at 12½@12¾c; 85,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave., at 9¼c; 12 lbs. 9½@9¾c; 10 lbs., 10½c; smoking at 11½@12c; 1,500 green hams at 11½c; 4,000 green bellies at 10@10½c; 400 tcs. Western pickled hams, 18@20 lbs., ave., 12½@12¾c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports, 1,857 bbls. pork; 7,012,179 lbs. lard; 13,673,891 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 4,003 bbls. pork, 5,350,941 lbs. lard, 11,800,801 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The market is still unsettled for tierced lots, although the decline had been so marked latterly that no great further change can be made. City tierced extra India mess at \$12.50@13.50; barreled, packet, at \$9 @9.50; family, \$10@10.50; extra mess at \$8.50.

PREVENTS DISASTROUS FIRES.

(Continued from page 23.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SPRINKLER.

The problem which first confronted Mr. Evans in the development of the International Sprinkler Company was not only one of business management, but invention and perfection of the mechanical appliances essential to the business; and the production of these in such successful and perfect form as to free them from patent entanglements and to put them in the advance of any existing mechanisms—as only by such perfection could they be made to impress the fire insurance interests in a way to secure their adoption as the standard.

There are three essential devices in the sprinkler business—the automatic sprinkler head, dry-pipe valve and alarm valve, and with the International Company all of these devices are patented in the United States and the principal foreign countries.

INTERNATIONAL HEAD—1902 MODEL.

This device is now universally conceded to be, both in design and manufacture, up to the highest standard in the art. It incorporates in its design all the points which a series of exhaustive and comprehensive tests covering a period of three years have found to be good, and is free from all defects discovered in earlier forms.

It is made to fuse at four different degrees, as follows:

- "Ordinary" (bronze color), 165 degrees.
- "Intermediate" (white color), 211 degrees.
- "Hard" (blue color), 280 degrees.
- "Extra Hard" (red color), 360 degrees.

Every frame and link is marked with the year of the model and the degree of temperature at which the device operates. The head is made in standard size, as shown in the accompanying photograph, and also in "Jumbo" size (that is four times as large, for rare application at points requiring a large volume of water in time of fire).

It would appear that this sprinkler head has passed through the fire of criticism and come out with marked success. This result

has been attained not only by good design, but from the fact that the International Company has an A No. 1 shop, and that its shop practice is of the highest order, resulting in uniform excellence in the production of its devices.

The company also makes an acceptable eave sprinkler, for the protection of the exteriors of buildings, as shown in the accompanying cut.

EVANS' DRY-PIPE VALVE.

This is a device that is extensively required in the business and which must be of exceeding simplicity and positive in operation to recommend itself. A sprinkler head might fail to do its duty at the required time and thereby create a little loss, but if a dry-pipe valve (controlling anywhere from 200 to 500 sprinkler heads) failed to properly open at the outbreak of fire, the effectiveness of the entire sprinkler system is absolutely destroyed, and the whole structure is consequently left to the mercy of the rapidly-spreading flames. Mr. Evans, in designing his dry valve, worked along an entirely new line of thought, and the machine as now made is the first one ever produced that complies absolutely with all the requirements of the fire protection experts. It is the result of nine distinct developments produced from the drawing right through to its completion in the machine shop.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK REVIEW.

CATTLE.—The market last week was one of the most satisfactory in a long time. Receipts were only moderate, and the demand improved so that values are easily fully a quarter better than they were ten days ago. There has been some little outside demand, but the bulk of the buying, as usual, has been by local packers. Fat stock of all weights has met with a ready sale right along, and there has been a good healthy tone to the trade throughout. Cows and heifers have been in tolerably liberal supply all the time, and the market has been inclined to weakness except on the good to choice grades. Common grass cows are hard to sell at anything like recent quotations. The feeder trade has ruled very quiet, with prices about the lowest of the season. Few Western rangers are coming yet, and prospective buyers are probably waiting for them. Common to choice beefs are quoted from \$4 to \$5.25, with most of the trading around \$4.60@4. Cows and heifers sell from \$1.50 to \$4.25, with sales very largely at \$2.50 @3.25. Stockers and feeders sell at a range of \$2.50@4, mostly around \$3@3.75. Dealers are not looking for very many Western range cattle until after the middle of next month.

HOGS.—The market is about a quarter lower than last week at this time, the decline being due largely to the weakness in provisions. Packers all want the hogs, but they are making a strong effort to get them lower, and they are helped in this by the liberal offerings at all markets. Light weights still have the preference with buyers, and command a slight premium, but the range of prices continues very narrow. Common to best grades sold to-day at \$4.90 @5.10, with the bulk at \$4.95@5.

SHEEP.—Heavy receipts have been the rule for the past week, but there has also been a heavy demand from both packers and feeder buyers. Prices have ruled strong for all decent offerings. Grass lambs are quoted at \$4.50@4.55; yearlings, \$3.50@4.25; wethers, \$3@3.70; ewes, \$2.50@3.25. Feeders are selling at \$2.50@3.50, according to kind.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.
RANGE OF PRICES.

MONDAY, JULY 27.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.60	7.70	7.55	7.55
October	7.42	7.52	7.42	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.92	7.97	7.75	7.75
October	7.80	7.82	7.67½	7.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.65	13.67	13.45	13.50
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TUESDAY, JULY 28.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.62
October	7.00	7.67	7.57	7.57
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.90
October	7.70	8.05	7.70	7.77
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.60	13.82	13.60	13.62
October	13.65	13.65	13.60	13.60
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.70	8.12	7.70	8.09
October	7.65	8.00	7.65	7.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.95	8.15	7.95	8.07
October	7.90	8.10	7.90	8.05
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.75	14.00	13.75	13.95
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THURSDAY, JULY 30.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.85	8.02	7.85	7.97
October	7.80	7.97	7.80	7.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.00	8.12	8.00	8.12
October	8.02	8.02	7.15	7.97
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.87	13.97	13.82	13.90
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRIDAY, JULY 31.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.85	7.87	7.77	7.82
October	7.75	7.75	7.65	7.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.02	8.05	7.95	7.97
October	7.85	7.87½	7.82	7.87
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.80	13.80	13.60	13.60
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A NEW SOAP.

Shoe soap is the new thing in soaps. It brings old shoes back to life. The new article is being made in Philadelphia. This shoe soap will, it is claimed, restore old leather and enhance the finish of new stock. This soap comes in round cakes. For use a cake is placed in a metal cup in order to receive the water. Then a stiff brush is rubbed upon it and the brush is then applied to the shoe. For the first application to a shoe more of the soap is needed than for subsequent applications, unless, of course, the shoe gets muddy. The shoe is rubbed with the brush and then with a cloth, giving it a high degree of polish.

Once applied properly, it is claimed for the polish that it remains for days and can be easily brightened up with a simple application of a cloth or a dampened brush. It is claimed that it gives a finish of new until the shoe is worn out, that it is a perfect finish for patent leather and glazed kid, that it gives a life to the shoe upper far beyond the usual. Moreover no harm is said to come to the shoe, but rather that it is left to a healthier condition by the use of the shoe soap. No coating is left on the leather to come off when it is damp or wet.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 105 per unit.....	2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Underground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Underground tank, 8 and 305, ton.....	21.00
Underground tank, 6 and 305, ton.....	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb., avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 30 to 40 lb., avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 55 lb., avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb., avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	7.87
Prime steam.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Neutral.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Compound.....	6 3/4

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	7 3/4 @ 7 1/4
Lard.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Groase, W.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Groase, B.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Groase, Y.....	6 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	40
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	40
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	38
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	35
Oleo Oil, extra.....	7 3/4 @ 7 1/4
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65 @
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	65 @

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
No. 2.....	4 @ 5 1/4
Edible.....	4 @ 5 1/4
City renderers.....	4 1/4 @

GREASE.

Brown.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 @ 3 1/2
White, A.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/4 @ 4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar.....	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/4
White, clarified.....	4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	5
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	2.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.65
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., BX and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.37 1/2 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.25
Plate beef.....	9.75
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef ham.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	15.00
Extra clear pork.....	17.25

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	Not Quoted.
Outsides.....	12 1/4
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. cloids.....	10 1/4

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	
Skinned Hams.....	14 1/4
Shoulders.....	8 1/4
Picnics.....	9
Breakfast Bacon.....	18 1/4

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	7 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	7 1/4
Lard compound.....	7 1/4
Barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/4c. to 1c. over tes.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, natural color.....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3, natural color.....	@ 14
No. 4, natural color.....	@ 15

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.....	14 1/4 @ 16
No. 4, natural color.....	15 1/4 @ 17

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	18 1/4
California, boneless.....	13 1/4
Boiled shoulders.....	12 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	\$8.55
Short clears.....	
Plates, regular.....	7.27 1/2
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports.....	10
" " small, each.....	5
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	5 1/4
Frankfurts.....	7 1/4
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6
Tongue.....	8 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	8
Berliner Ham.....	8
Pollab.....	7 1/4
Veal Ham.....	7 1/4
Pork Sausage.....	7 1/4 @ 8

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	\$3.25
Snouts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.30
Ox Hearts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.30
Plato Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	2.40
H. O. Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

Pair Cows.....	Carcass. Fores. Hinds.
Good Young Cows.....	6 1/4 5 7 1/4
Native Heifers.....	7 8 1/4 9 1/4
Texas Steers.....	7 1/4 8 1/4 9 1/4
Western Steers.....	8 6 1/4 10
Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4 10 1/4

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No.
Loins.....	15	12 1/4
Short Loins.....	20	18
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4
Tenderloins.....		15

Chucks.....	6	5 1/4	4 1/4
Flats.....		5 1/4	4 1/4
Rounds.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	6
Bolls boneless.....			11
Shoulder cloids, boneless.....			7
Rump Butts, boneless.....		6 1/4	6
Chucks, boneless.....		6	6 1/4
Strip Loins.....		8	8 1/4
Beef Ham Sets.....			3

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging Tenderloins.....	6 1/4
Flank Steak.....	5
Trimnings.....	5
Shanks.....	3 1/4
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	6 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	4
Livers.....	3 1/4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	2 1/4
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 11
Fores.....	5 @ 9
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	13 @ 14
Ewes (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Yearlings (carcass).....	11 @ 12
Wethers (carcass).....	10 @ 11
Mutton (racks).....	7 @ 8
Mutton, legs.....	@ 14
Mutton, breasts.....	@ 6 1/4
Mutton steaks.....	@ 5 1/4
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	@ 18
Lamb, saddles.....	@ 16
Lamb, legs.....	@ 16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	8
Tenderloins.....	14
Pork Loins.....	9 1/4
Spare Ribs.....	4 1/4
Butts.....	7 1/4
Shoulders.....	7 1/4
Shoulders (skinned).....	7 1/4
Trimnings.....	4 1/4
Pigs' Tails.....	3 1/4
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	3 1/4
Heads (rough).....	4 1/4
Heads (cleaned).....	4 1/4
Hocks.....	6
Cheek Meat.....	3 1/4
Neck Bones.....	1 1/4
Backfat.....	8
Plux (per lb).....	3
Kidneys (per lb).....	2
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	2 1/4
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb).....	3 1/4
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/4
Tongues.....	9

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/4 per lb
Calfskins 8 to 15 lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

SOUTH WATER STREET

VEAL.

50 to 60 lb.....	6 @ 7
65 to 75 lb.....	7 @ 8 1/4
80 to 125 lb.....	9 @ 9 1/4

BUTTER.

Firsts.....	17 1/4 @ 18
Crems extra.....	@ 20
Seconds.....	15 @ 16

EGGS.

Fresh.....	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Storage Packed.....	14 1/4 @ 15
Seconds.....	13 @ 14

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 27.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,437		1,468	51,166	6,710
Sixtieth street	1,800	60	5,132	3,336	
Fortieth street					11,837
West Shore R. R.	294	63			
Lehigh Valley	5,553				2,093
Balt. & Ohio				1,562	
Weehawken	1,157			600	
Scattering			79	34	
Totals	10,211	123	6,679	57,307	21,519
Totals last week	10,379	122	11,167	48,400	23,936

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JULY 27.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Victorian	108		2,500
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Majestic			1,400
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Celtic			2,400
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Victorian	163		
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Majestic			1,400
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Victorian	257	1,019	
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Minnetonka		375	
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Toronto		390	
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. Victorian		298	
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. Minnetonka		375	1,590
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. Toronto		260	
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. St. Paul			1,257
Armour & Co., Sa. St. Paul			2,450
Armour & Co., Sa. Victorian			1,900
W. H. Dean, Sa. Titian	311		
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Camp			
pania			1,700
Total exports	2,555	1,019	16,897
Total exports last week	3,871	890	18,795
Boston exports this week			5,150
Baltimore exports this week	1,590	1,150	
Philadelphia exports this week	304		1,408
Montreal exports this week	5,306	1,068	
To London	3,208	904	4,040
To Liverpool	4,282	2,982	15,708
To Glasgow	1,364		281
To Bristol		150	
To Hull		150	
To Manchester		311	
To Dublin		240	
To Southampton			3,707
Totals to all ports	9,905	4,167	23,515
Totals to all ports last week	12,272	6,144	37,374

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.15@5.50
Medium to fair native steers	4.65@5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers	4.25@4.60
Oxen and stags	2.25@4.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.75@4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago	7.10@7.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb @ 8 1/4
Live veal calves, good to prime	100 lb 7 3/4 @ 8

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	@5.10
Hogs, medium	6.10 @ 6.15
Hogs, light to medium	6.25 @ 6.30
Pigs	@6.70
Roughs	5.10 @ 5.35

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected	per lb. 6 3/4
Spring lambs, good to choice	per lb. 6 1/4
Spring lambs, culls	per lb. 5 1/4
Sheep, selected	per 100 lb. 4
Sheep, medium to good	per 100 lb. 3 3/4
Sheep, culls	per 100 lb. 3

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Choice native, light	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Common to fair, native	7 3/4 @ 8 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice native, light	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Native, com. to fair	7 3/4 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy	7 3/4 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, light	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texan	6 3/4 @ 6 3/4

Good to choice heifers	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair heifers	6 3/4 @ 7
Choice cows	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair cows	5 3/4 @ 6 3/4
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags	@ 6 3/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western	11 @ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	12 @ 12 3/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.	8 1/4 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	7 1/4 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, common	5 @ 6

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	9 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy	@ 7 3/4
Hogs, 180 lb.	@ 7 3/4
Hogs, 160 lb.	@ 8
Hogs, 140 lb.	@ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	per lb @ 11
Spring lambs, good	@ 10
Spring lambs, culls	@ 9
Sheep, choice	@ 8
Sheep, medium to good	@ 7
Sheep, culls	@ 6

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb.	@ 16
Spring chickens Western per lb.	@ 16
Spring chickens Southern per lb.	@ 15
Fowls per lb.	@ 13 1/4
Roosters per lb.	@ 8
Turkeys per lb.	@ 11
Ducks average Western per pair	75 @ 90
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pr.	60 @ 70
Geese Western per pair	1.12 @ 1.25
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair	90 @ 1.00
Live pigeons old per pair	@ 30
Live pigeons young per pair	@ 25

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average	@ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average	@ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, Heavy	@ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light	@ 9 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy	@ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless	@ 14
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 13
Dried beef sets	@ 14
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	@ 15
Smoked shoulders	@ 9 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 10
Fresh pork loins, city	13 @ 13 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.	75.00
Horns	15.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality	270 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues	40c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	16c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver	30c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	1 1/2c to 2 1/2c a piece
Livers, beef	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western	15c to 25c a lb
Lambe' fries	6c to 8c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen	@ 35.75
XX sheep, per dozen	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen	@ 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	40
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.	49
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.S.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	13
Beef, rounds, per lb	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	8
Beef, bungs, per lb	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	25
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	37
Beef, middles, per lb	@ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	@ 8 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white	21 1/4	22 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	15	18
Pepper, shot	15	
Allspice	06	08
Coriander	08 1/4	05
Mace	55	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1	16
IX moulding	15
IX	14 1/4
IX	13
IX	12
IX	11
IX	10
IX	9
IX	8

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins	per lb .14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	.12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	.10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lb	piece 1.20
No. 1 grassers	per lb .12
No. 2 grassers	per lb .09
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.25
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .90
Branded skins	piece .50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, avg. best	13 @ 15
Old	14 @ 15
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb	25 @ 26
State & Penn., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb	22 @ 23
State & Penn., mixed sizes, per lb	18 @ 20
Western, dry-picked, per lb	18 @ 19
Western, scalded, per lb	16 @ 17
Southern, scalded, small, per lb	12 @ 13
Fowls—Western, scalded, fancy	@ 12 1/4
Other Western, dry picked, small, fancy	@ 13
Southern and Southwestern, dry picked	12 1/4 @ 13
Southern and Southwestern, scalded	12 @ 12 1/4
Old Cocks	@ 8 1/4
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb	@ 17 1/4
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen	2.50 @ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen	@ 2.25
Dark, per dozen	@ 1.50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	23.50	@24.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.00	@ 2.02½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.00	@ 2.05
Bone black, sp. nt., per ton.....	13.50	@13.70
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55	@ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, e. f., N. Y.....	2.00	@ 2.70
Tankage, 0 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00	@29.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10	@ 3.12½
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs., So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	3.05	@ 3.07½
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	6.50	@ 7.75
The same, dried.....	3.50	@ 3.75
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	3.75	@ 4.00
Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, U. P.....	.29	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c
Oil cake.....	7/6	0/	12c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	17c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	25/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/8	2/3	16c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended July 25, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week, 1903.	Week, 1902.	1902, to July 25, 1903.
United Kingdom ..	571	541	25,908
Continent ..	212	822	16,352
So. and Cen. Am. ..	201	557	14,691
West Indies ..	655	2,051	46,414
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	55	5	8,416
Other countries ..	73	27	939
Totals ..	1,857	4,003	112,780

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom ..	11,708,088	11,251,186	382,735,663
Continent ..	1,036,850	323,400	40,895,735
So. and Cen. Am. ..	135,725	90,015	4,422,775
West Indies ..	208,728	216,575	8,528,971
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	4,625	77,150	77,150
Other countries ..	489,875	15,025	3,255,000
Totals ..	13,673,801	11,808,801	439,913,294

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	3,678,979	2,817,562	203,729,664
Continent ..	2,376,775	1,585,439	181,170,571
So. and Cen. Am.....	280,925	291,625	12,452,176
West Indies ..	454,000	609,595	26,132,806
Br. No. Am. Col.....	7,000	.....	294,521
Other countries ..	143,900	25,720	2,082,290
Totals ..	7,012,179	5,359,941	425,882,058

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork.	Bacon and Hams.	Lard.
	bbls.	lbs.	lbs.
From—			
New York ..	1,694	5,541,750	4,075,920
Boston ..	133	2,401,650	919,338
Portland, Me. ....	.....	625,120	430,902
Philadelphia ..	.....	128	498,077
Baltimore ..	.....	39,725	18,050
New Orleans, La.	60	79,200	98,455
Mobile ..	.....	4,806,338	964,837
Montreal ..	.....	.....	.....
Totals ..	1,857	13,673,801	7,012,179

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902, to Nov. 1, 1903.	to July 25, 1903.	to July 25, 1902.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	22,551,000	23,946,400	1,396,400	
Bacon & hams, lbs.	439,913,244	513,538,448	73,625,154	
Lard, lbs.	428,882,058	411,104,912	.....

GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 31.—Beef—Extra mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 78s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 50s. Bacon—Cumberland light, 50s. 6d.; short rib, 54s.; long clear middles, light, 51s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 51s.; short clear, 47s. 6d.; clear bellies, 50s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 38s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 38s.; American refined in pails, 38s. Cheese—American finest colored, 40s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 22s. 6d. Turpentine spirits, 40s. Rosin, common, 5s. 3d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 23s.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.90; city steam, \$6.75 @ 7; refined, continent, tes., \$7.95; do., South America, tes., \$8.30; do., kegs, \$9.30; compound, \$7.12½ @ 7.37½.

HOG MARKETS, JULY 31.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 23,000; slow; 10 @ 15c. lower; \$4.75 @ 5.65.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5 @ 10c. lower; \$5.05 @ 5.40.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; 5c. lower; \$4.95 @ 5.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; active; \$5.50 @ 5.70.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; active; \$5.65 @ 5.85.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 30 cars; \$5.75 @ 6.25.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil continues to drag along, and we still have large stocks of same both here and abroad. What little demand there is goes to the choice grades, there being no demand whatever for the lower grades.

Business in neutral lard is very much restricted, the last sale being at 46½ florins.

Cotton oil is exceedingly quiet, buyers waiting the outcome of the new cotton crop.

BALTIMORE SPICE LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from McCormick & Co.)

PEPPER.—Prices are still hardening, with no prospects of decline in sight and with every reason to believe that parties who are holding off placing their orders will pay higher prices.

Singapore, 13½ @ 13¾c. for import in 25-ton lots.

CAYENNES.—Zanzibars still very high. Bright Japan chillies almost out of market.

CLOVES still show an advance and cannot be imported for less than about 8½c. As it is such a speculative article, it is risky to make predictions as to its future.

MACE & NUTMEGS both firm, without information as to probable future.

NUTMEGS.—105-110's, 27½ @ 28c. per lb.

MACE, PENANG.—A No. 1, 55 @ 57c. per pound.

CASSIA.—Late importation indicates still higher figures on all China grades. Stocks in Hong Kong very short. Saigon, Batavia and Ceylon stationary.

GINGER.—No change. Extra prime African, 7c. per lb. in quantities.

CARAWAY SEED firm, on account of damage to crops. Dutch, 5 @ 5¼c.

CORIANDER and POPPY Seed firm, with prospects for higher values.

HIT BEEVES AND BEEF FAT.

A prominent Northwestern business man says:

"As a result of the decreased value of beef suet, the cattle sold by the producers in the live stock markets of the country are worth from \$1 to \$5 per head less than they were prior to the enactment of the laws against oleomargarine."

The beef and tallow markets have both been depressed by the shrinkage in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Comparatively little oleo oil is now made in this country. That accounts for the larger output of tallow.

In this connection a South St. Paul cattle dealer of prominence says:

"Federal legislation and restrictions by many states regarding the manufacture of oleomargarine have so lessened the productive value of beef suet that the packers are compelled to make from this produce tallow which is worth perhaps 5½ to 6 cents per pound, instead of oleo oil, worth considerably more."

"Oleo oil, as is well known, is an absolutely pure animal produce made from prime beef suet and is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Before the restrictive measures were taken, oleo oil sold at 10 and 11 cents per pound."

ICE PLANTS FOR ARGENTINA.

A report from Rosario, Argentina, indicates increased industrial activity in that section of the republic. Attention is called to the formation of various companies for the erection of artificial ice-making factories and for the change from horse-power on railways to electricity. All over Argentina active efforts along industrial lines are being noted.

HOW MUMM STARTED.

Mumm is a name that instantly suggests champagne to everyone. This famous wine dates to the days of the First Empire, when the great Napoleon was facing the armies of the European powers and winning victories against the overwhelming odds. G. H. Mumm, a wine merchant of that day, secured a large stock of choice brand and thus inaugurated a business which has continued and flourished ever since. Mumm's Extra Dry is world famed, its quality unvarying and perennial, and its popularity as enduring as the demand for champagne in all civilized countries.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago ..	28,000	43,000	28,000
Kansas City ..	11,000	4,000	3,000
Omaha ..	2,700	2,000	12,000
JULY 28.			
Chicago ..	5,000	14,000	14,000
Kansas City ..	13,000	0,000	4,000
Omaha ..	2,500	2,000	500
JULY 29.			
Chicago ..	23,000	23,000	18,000
Kansas City ..	7,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha ..	3,000	5,500	500
St. Louis ..	7,500	6,500	3,000
JULY 30.			
Chicago ..	9,000	26,000	15,000
Kansas City ..	6,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha ..	2,000	6,000	6,000
JULY 31.			
Chicago ..	3,000	23,000	5,000
Kansas City ..	2,000	6,000	1,000
Omaha ..	1,500	5,500	.....
St. Louis ..	.....	.....	.....

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

ENGLISH SHOP-CLOSING LAW

The business world needs rest. Man is a machine. His steaming power is in his brain, and his strength is his nervous system. Tire these by overservice and that bone, flesh, muscle and sinewed machine is impaired for effective work. France found that out years ago. Germany learned it recently. England has now found it out. Man must rest from work to recuperate. His strength is an asset of the nation in time of peace, for production; in time of war, for defence. Great Britain many years ago passed a shop closing act. It did not prove drastic enough. In view of this a new shop closing act is before Parliament. At this time when the 6 o'clock butcher shop-closing movement is before the American butcher mind the provisions of the forthcoming English act are of interest. Sir Charles Dilke is the father of the pending bill. Its provisions are as follows:

PART I.

Closing of Shops—Closing Hours in Each Week.

A Bill to Amend the Law Relating to Shops.

1.—Save as is hereinafter provided, all shops shall be closed as follows:

- (a) One day in each week, at or before one o'clock in the afternoon; and
- (b) On three other days in each week, at or before seven o'clock in the evening; and
- (c) On one other day in each week, at or before nine o'clock in the evening; and
- (d) On one other day in each week, at or before ten o'clock in the evening.

Power of Local Authority to Fix Closing Hours for Each Day.

2.—(1) The local authority as hereinafter defined shall fix the closing hours for each day in the week in accordance with this Act as far as concerns the shops within their area.

(2) The local authority shall publish their determination in such manner as they think fit, and a certificate purporting to be signed by the clerk of the local authority shall be evidence of the closing hour fixed for any day.

Special Provisions for Saturday.

3.—(1) The local authority shall not for two years from the passing of this Act fix the closing hour for Saturday at one o'clock in the afternoon.

(2) Where the local authority have fixed the closing hour for some day other than Saturday at one o'clock in the afternoon, the occupier of any shop within their area may at any time give notice to the inspector of the district that he intends to close his shop on Saturday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and on the other day at the hour fixed by the local authority for Saturday, and after a month has elapsed from the giving of the notice this Act shall, so far as that shop is concerned, have effect as if the closing hours appearing in the notice were the closing hours fixed by the local authority.

(3) A notice given under this section may be revoked at any time.

Sunday Opening Prohibited.

4.—Save as hereinafter provided, all shops shall be kept closed on Sunday throughout the day. Employment in or about a shop after closing hours.

5.—(1) Save as is provided by this section, a person who is ordinarily employed in the business of or in connection with a shop shall not be employed in or about the shop on any day after the expiration of half an hour from the closing out for the shop on that day.

(2) On not more than twenty-four days in any year persons may be employed in or about a shop during the three hours following the closing hour for the shop, on condition that the occupier of the shop, not less than

seven days before any day on which he so employs any person, serves on the inspector of the district and affixes in the shop notice of his intention so to employ any person on such day.

(3) A notice under this section may be served and sent by post or by delivering it to the inspector or at his residence.

(4) A person shall not be deemed to be exempted from the operation of this section on the ground that he is an apprentice or an improver, or a member of the occupier's family.

Penalties.

6.—(1) If any article is sold in any shop, or any person is admitted to any shop for the purpose of trade, or any shop is opened or kept open for the purpose of trade, on any day after the closing hour fixed under this Act, or on Sunday, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence.

(2) If any person is employed in or about a shop contrary to the provisions of this Act, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each person so employed.

Special Exemption From Operation of This Part of the Act.

7.—The provisions of this Act relating to the closing of shops shall not apply to a shop kept open solely for the sale of one or more of the articles specified in the schedule hereto.

Savings for Sales to Lodgers and for Post Office Work.

8.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall render the occupier of any premises liable to a penalty for supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect the transaction of post office business by the occupier of any shop who is also an officer of the post office.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Prohibition of Employment of Children.

9.—(1) A child under the age of fourteen shall not be employed in or about a shop.

(2) In the event of contravention of this section, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Length of Employment and Meal Hours.

10.—(1) A person shall not be employed in or about a shop for more than sixty hours, including meal times, in any one week.

(2) A person shall not be employed continuously in or about a shop for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

(3) A person employed in or about a shop shall be allowed an interval of not less than one hour between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon for dinner, and an interval of not less than half an hour between four and seven o'clock in the afternoon for tea.

(4) In the event of contravention of this section, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Employment on Same Day in Factory or Workshop and in Shop.

11.—(1) A young person or woman who is employed on any day in a factory or workshop shall not subsequently on the same day be employed in or about a shop for such a period as will make the total period of his or her employment in the factory or workshop, and in the shop, exceed the number of hours permitted by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for his or her employment in the factory or workshop.

(2) In the event of contravention of this section, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Sanitary Condition and Ventilation.

12.—(1) Every shop, and every place which is within the same close or curtilage with a shop, and is occupied by the occupier of the shop, and is frequented or used by persons employed in or about the shop, and every place in which sleeping accommodation is provided by the occupier of a shop for persons employed in or about the shop, shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be ventilated in an efficient and suitable manner.

(2) In the event of contravention of this section, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Sanitary Conveniences.

13.—(1) Every shop shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons employed there, and also, where persons of both sexes are employed, or intended to be employed, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.

(2) In the event of contravention of this section, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Notices to be Exhibited.

14.—(1) There shall be affixed and kept affixed in every shop, in such a position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the shop—

- (a) An abstract of this act as prescribed by a Secretary of State; and
- (b) A notice showing the closing hour for each day of the week.

(2) In the event of contravention of this section, the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Annual Returns of Persons Employed.

15.—The occupier of every shop shall on or before the first day of March in every year send to the inspector of the district, on behalf of the Secretary of State, a correct return, specifying, with respect to the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December, the number of persons employed in the shop, with such particulars as to the age and sex of the persons employed as the Secretary of State may direct, and in default of complying with this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

16 (Relates to the enforcement of the Act and the proper officers and inspectors who have this duty in hand).

17. (Relates to legal proceedings).

18 (Relates to persons found in shops who have legal reasons for being there).

19.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "local authority" means—

(a) in its application to England and Wales, in London the county council, in a borough, the borough council and elsewhere the county council;

(b) in its application to Scotland, the commissioners of police in burghs where there are such commissioners, the town council in other burghs, and elsewhere the county council;

(c) in its application to Ireland, the borough council in municipal boroughs and elsewhere the commissioners of town or township.

The expression "shop" includes retail and wholesale shops, markets, and stalls, and includes a place where the business of a barber is carried on.

The expression "young person" means any person under the age of eighteen.

The expression "inspector of the district" means the inspector appointed under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

A STRANGELY ABSENT BUTCHER.

All track of C. L. V. Dotts, the Easton, Pa., marketman, is lost. The police traced him to Buffalo, N. Y., where no further trace of him could be found. He was a member of a good butcher firm in Easton. His absence mystifies his friends.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The R. Hurn Dressed Beef Company, of Sioux City, Iowa, is enlarging its plant to be able to kill more hogs.

The Jersey Packing Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, has gone into bankruptcy.

The Beechnut Packing Company, of Canajoharie, N. Y., has awarded the contract for its new packing house to Hamilton Bros., of Little Falls.

The beef handlers' strike at Brockton, Mass., is at an end. The men are again working and eating.

Andrew Manning, a Detroit, Mich., butcher, shot at a bird and hit a boy. The boy was often called a "bird," but he doesn't like the game.

The Buffalo, N. Y., market authorities are getting after the dealers there for short weights and short measures. So mote it be!

Sam Friedman, the Savannah, Ga., butcher, had to stand trial for hitting a negro. The "colored" man refused to pay 5 cents per lb. for a quarter of beef. The butcher made his eyes blacker. The "nig" said he "ruther be kicked by er mule."

The Worcester, Mass., Rendering Company received orders to abate the plant's odor. The residents of Auburn had nearly pulled their noses off excluding the aroma. It will all be sweetened.

Gottlieb Kautz, the butcher at 2910 Gilmore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, wishes to kill himself, and the police won't let him. Domestic troubles.

The Huntington, Tenn., City Council objects to turning the streets into a hog pasture, so the swine herd has been prohibited the thoroughfare. The grass grows after August 1.

NEW SHOPS.

M. J. Martin has added a fresh meat department to his business at Brunswick, Ga. Alex. Miley has opened a meat market at Wauseon, O.

George Livermore opened his new meat market in West Brookfield, Mass., last week.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Frank Sitterly, of Hudson, N. Y., and Frank Hartley, of Buffalo, have bought Beaver Bros.' meat market at Wellsville, N. Y.

Charles W. Copper has bought R. Thompson's butcher shop at Chestertown, N. Dak.

E. Hon and T. J. Hopkins now own W. W. Wilson's meat market at Mt. Stirling, Ky. They will not take possession until September 1.

J. Wickes Sappington has joined W. W. Clayton in the meat business at Chestertown, N. Dak.

William and Ira Allen have purchased the East Main street meat market of Pearl C. Allen at St. Johnsville, N. Y.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

Martin Bruck, the prominent butcher of Louisville, Ky., died there last week after a lingering illness, due to a complication of diseases.

FALL DUE TO ROULETTE.

Newton Adams, of St. Louis, Mo., Swift & Company's manager at Knoxville, Tenn., has been arrested for embezzlement, which he confessed. Roulette and the races caused his troubles. The company is recouped and loses nothing.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association and the Meat Cutters' Union of Youngstown, Ohio, held a joint meeting at that city last week and decided to make a combined affair of the big picnic, which took place on Wednesday, July 29, at Avon Park. There was a fine programme of fatmen's races, leanmen's races, greased pig race, pole climbing contest and many other mirth-provoking numbers.

The second annual picnic and outing of the Council Bluffs, Iowa, Grocers' and Butchers' Association at Missouri Valley last week was a most successful affair. The contests were for prizes worth several hundred dollars. There were races of every kind—male and female. Everyone of the thousands present had a good time.

The Atlanta, Ga., Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association met at 42½ Decatur street last week and strongly urged the passage of the Garnishment law now before the Legislature.

The Lake Superior, Minn., Meat Dealers' Association had a great picnic at Zenith Park, Duluth, Minn., Thursday, of last week. The membership of the association includes butchers in Duluth, Superior, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer and the towns on the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges. The meatmen and their friends turned out, making it the greatest "annual" in the history of the organization. Among the items of interest was a baseball game for \$100. There was also a tug-of-war and other interesting numbers. The day was fine.

A HOT BUTCHERS' MEETING.

The last meeting of the Bridgeport, Conn., Retail Butchers' Association was a strong one. The following account of it has been sent us:

During the evening a certain marketman, who conducts a long established business, was roundly scored on the charge of dealing in bad meats. It was orally reported to the association that this butcher, during the recent hot spell, sold meat which was unfit for an animal to eat.

The meeting was widely discussed afterwards, but no names are mentioned in connection with it. The man who was scored is a member of the association and left the meeting while the controversy was on. He contended that he was being discriminated against and claimed that the charges were made against him to injure his business.

PRODUCING SEX IN STOCK.

Dr. Schenk, the great Austrian specialist, has a rival in America. While the noted foreigner discovered the secret of the production of sex in the human species, the American, according to the Chicago "Daily Drovers Journal," deals with the bovine species.

So far as we know there have been no experiments made in this country to any considerable extent by experiment stations or otherwise to determine a method of controlling the sex of live stock. While we are free to say that such a course of experimentation might very easily prove fruitless of productive results were it undertaken and carried out to an exhaustive degree, in case of success the results to live stock interests would be of great importance. We can understand, however, how the successful termination might become easily misused, none the less there would be an opportunity in breeding to produce remarkable results in the improvement of certain strains of live stock if properly handled. The great hindrance to experiment is the theory. While many have been propounded few have possessed the essential qualities to prove correct, even to an extent to

merit the exhaustive work that a successful demonstration might involve.

Nearly four score years ago some investigation was carried on in France that produced, to say the least, some very interesting returns. In commenting upon the plan and its origin one of our contemporaries, the "Northwestern Farmer," sums the matter up briefly in the following:

"This is a question that every now and then keeps cropping up, and perhaps there is more in it than some people think. Eighty years ago an interesting experiment was tried in France. At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Severac, held in July, 1823, it was proposed by a breeder who had formed a theory as a result of experiments that test should be made. He suggested that young rams should be put to the ewes from which the greater number of ewe lambs were desired, and the flock put on the richest and most abundant pasture, while to obtain a majority of ram lambs strong old rams should be used and the ewes put on rather inferior pasture. Two members of the society agreed to try the experiment, and in due course the results were announced."

As suggested above, the flock for ewe lambs was served with young rams. These run in ages from 15 months to 2 years old. The various ages of the ewes are given in the appended table, together with the number of male and female lambs produced by each:

Age of ewes—	Number of male lambs.	Number of female lambs.
Two-year-olds	14	26
Three-year-olds	16	29
Four-year-olds	5	21
Five-year-olds and over.....	18	8
Total	53	84

The results produced are interesting, but scarcely less so than with the rams from 4 to 5 years, mated to the same aged ewes. The results of this mating are also given in the following table:

Age of ewes—	Number of male lambs.	Number of female lambs.
Two-year-olds	7	8
Three-year-olds	15	14
Four-year-olds	33	14
Five-year-olds and over.....	25	24
Total	80	55

The result brought out is interesting, to say the least, though nothing of a definite nature has been produced. There is a thought brought out, nevertheless, that is worthy of consideration—namely, that there seems little doubt but what the sex was controlled to a limited extent in this experiment. To what extent the same could be reproduced were it to be duplicated would be difficult to assert. The facts of the case as they appear to be, according to the French experiment, are not above consideration at the most.

The experiment was conducted with sheep. To what degree the same figures could have been produced with cattle or hogs would be interesting. We leave the question with our readers. If any "Drovers' Journal" friend has tested the matter his theory and results would be interesting to thousands of readers. It might be well to add that the subject is not a new one and that great variety of theories have been advanced. Our most renowned scientists have studied the matter from every possible aspect, apparently, with the minimum amount of reliable data as their reward.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Theodore Field's meat market has been destroyed at Southampton, N. Y., along with Payne Bros.' restaurant.

The big Eighth Street Market at Wilmington, Del., was destroyed by fire Monday night. The estimated loss is \$100,000, covered by insurance.

Teegarden & Mercer's poultry plant and market at Hicksville, O., has been destroyed by fire. The loss on stock and plant is about \$3,000.

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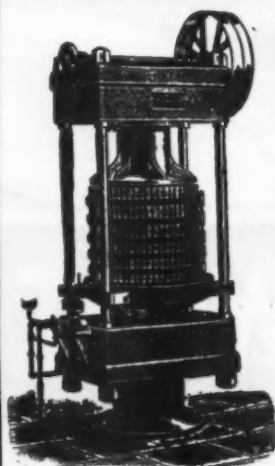
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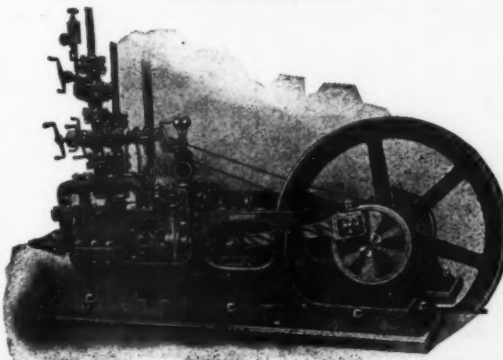
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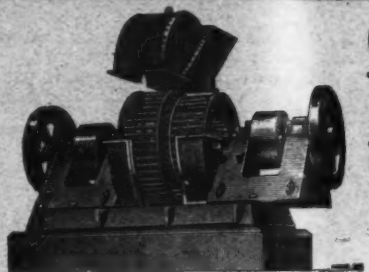
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Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
- PRESERVATIVES.**
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Swan Chemical Co.
- PRESSES.**
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
The Boomer & Boechert Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.
Perrin, William R.
Shriver, T., & Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
- PROVISIONS.**
Adams Bros. Co.
Bower, John & Co.
Keane, T. T.
Margerum Prov. Co.
Ottman & Co., Wm.
People's Provision Co.
Reed's Sons, C. H.
Robinson, G. W.
Roeb & Sons.
Shea, John.
Simon, Chas.
Syder, W. A.
Springfield Provision Co.
Union Beef Co.
Wheeler Co., T. H.
Zimmerman, M.
- PUMPS.**
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
Lobbe Pump & M. Co.
- STEWART HEATER CO.**
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
Taber Pump Co.
- REFRIGERATING MACHINES.**
American Linde Refrigeration Co.
A. H. Barber Mfg. Co.
Brunswick Ref. Co.
Domestic Ice Machine Co.
Frick Co., The.
Imperial Ice Machine Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Singer Auto. Ice Machine Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
Wolf Co., Fred. W.
- REFRIGERATING MACHINE SUP-
PLIES.**
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
- ROOFING.**
F. W. Bird & Sons.
Standard Paint Co.
- SAL SODA.**
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.
- SALT.**
Higbie, F. K. Co.
- SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.**
(See Pork and Beef Packers.)
- SCALES.**
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
- SCREENING MACHINERY.**
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
- SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS.**
Union Warehouse Co.
- SILICATES OF SODA.**
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.
- SKEWERS.**
American Wire Form Co.
Brecht B. S. Co.
Handler, M.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.
- SPICES.**
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Fischer Mills.
Hellerig & Co.
McCormick & Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
- SPICE GRINDERS.**
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.
- SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.**
Dopp Co., H. Wm.
Taber Pump Co.
- SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.
- SODA ASH.**
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.
- STEAM AND POWER PUMPING MA-
CHINERY.**
Lunkenheimer Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
- STEAM GAGES.**
Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co.
Lunkenheimer Co.
- STEAM TRAPS.**
American Blower Co.
- SUPPLIES FOR BUTCHERS.**
Allbright-Nell Co.
American Wire Form Co.
Billingham, P., & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
McLean, James.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Plumb, F. R.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.
- SUPPLIES FOR PACKINGHOUSE.**
Adt, J. B.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Billingham, P., & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
Harford, O. P.
Moyer & Co., J. W.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Perrin, William R., & Co.
Plumb, F. R.
Smith's, John E., Sons Co.
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.
- TANKS.**
Wm. Graver Tank Works.
- THERMOMETERS.**
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Burrell & Co., D. H.
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Wolf Co., The Fred. W.
- WAGONS.**
Kell, Wm.
Koealg & Lubra Wagon Co.
Peters & Helas.
- WATCHMAN'S CLOCKS.**
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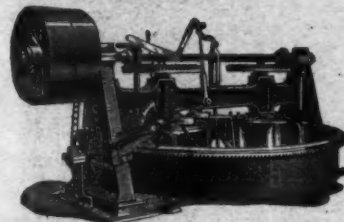
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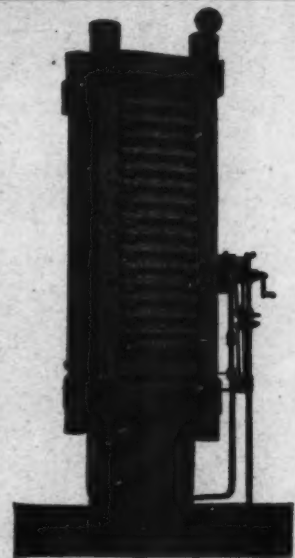
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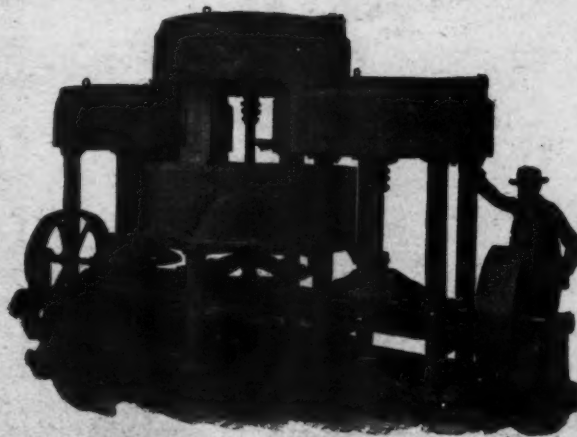
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